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PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATIONS MEET IN BRNO 29 JUN

AU010906 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 82 p 2

[CTK report: "International Consultation of Paramilitary Organizations"]

[Text] Brno, 29 Jun (CTK) -- An international consultation of representatives of the socialist countries' paramilitary and sports organizations began in Brno on Tuesday. It is attended by delegates from Bulgaria, the CSSR, the DPRK, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Vietnam. They will discuss their further cooperation in the area of political-educational, paramilitary and patriotic education as well as the tasks connected with the development of paramilitary-technical sports and competitions.

Such consultations are an expression of the steadily deepening coordination among the socialist countries' paramilitary and sports organizations. They enrich their mutual activity by new experiences and ideologically unite their course of action in fulfilling their paramilitary and sports mission. The program of peace and the struggle against war are the basic platform on which they will develop their further activities.

The head of the Soviet DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Navy] delegation, Hero of the Soviet Union Flt Adm Georgiy Yegorov, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee; Maj Gen Georgi Kostov, chairman of the Bulgarian paramilitary organization; and cosmonaut-aviator, Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, chairman of the Cuban paramilitary organization, took the floor during the discussion.

In the afternoon the delegations laid wreaths at the Soviet soldiers' cemetery of honor.

The Brno international consultation will last until 2 July.

Conference Ends

AU061857 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Brno, 2 Jul (CTK) -- A 4-day international conference of paramilitary and sports organizations of the socialist countries, attended by representatives from Bulgaria, the DPRK, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Vietnam, concluded this Friday in Brno.

The main item on the agenda of joint sessions was the assessment of the fulfillment of the agreement on cooperation and friendship adopted 2 years ago and successfully developing particularly within the framework of bilateral contacts. The paramilitary organizations will continue organizing international paramilitary camps, which have become deeply rooted under the name "Druzhba" [comradeship], and conferences on topics related to paramilitary, patriotic and international upbringing and further developing paramilitary sports and technical competitions.

The final protocol contains a specific plan for organizing summer and winter competitions in the near future.

CSSR DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT MBFR TALKS

AU281343 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 82 p 1

[CTK Vienna Dispatch: "The West Does Not Intend To Adopt a Constructive Stand: Czechoslovak Delegate's Speech at the Vienna Negotiations"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Vienna, 24 Jun (CTK correspondent) — AMBASSADOR EMIL KEBLUSEK, CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S REPRESENTATIVE, SPOKE ON THURSDAY AT THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING THE STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

In his speech he stressed that now, in particular, when measures that would reduce international tension are urgently needed, the socialist countries' proposal not to increase troop numbers is becoming extremely topical throughout the Vienna talks. Under the most varied fabricated pretexts, however, the West is refusing to adopt appropriate commitments. This is meant to cover up NATO's plan to keep a free hand from realizing long-term plans aimed at escalating armament still further.

On the other hand THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ARE NOT ONLY NOT INCREASING THE STRENGTH OF THEIR TROOPS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, THEY HAVE EVEN PROVIDED SPECIFIC PROOF OF THEIR GOOD WILL BY UNILATERALLY REDUCING THEIR ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS, when the Soviet Union withdrew a large troop contingent from GDR territory, E. Keblusek said.

He pointed out that great publicity was recently unleashed in the West for the new proposals which the Western participants are preparing to submit in Vienna. The reports on them frequently contain the thought that these new proposals, too, will be accompanied by former conditions which, as is known, have been preventing the achievement of the first concrete agreements. The fact that the West obviously does not intend to adopt a constructive stand is also testified to by the circumstance that it is not reacting to the socialist countries' willingness to realize the West's own proposal, which was to begin a written comparison of the two sides' positions.

Ambassador Keblusek concluded his statement with the CSSR's and USSR's declaration, made during the recent visit of the CSSR's party and government delegation headed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, to the USSR: Together with the other socialist countries we await the reply of the Western participants in the talks to the draft of the first agreement.

CZECHOSLOVAK DELEGATE TO MBFR INTERVIEWED

AU281936 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jun 82 p 6

[Bedrich Zagar's Vienna dispatch: "Realism — The Only Platform;" Interviewing the Head of the Czechoslovak Delegation to the Vienna Negotiations; date not given]

[Text] Only a few weeks remain until the end of the 27th round of Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The course of these negotiations up to now has not registered any substantial progress, because the NATO member countries' delegations are not showing a willingness, nor are they accepting the socialist countries' compromise proposals; by various maneuvers they are frustrating every attempt at achieving positive results. We asked Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna negotiations, for an interview which would bring the problems of these negotiations nearer to our readers.

[Questions] What is the state of the Vienna negotiations prior to the conclusion of the 27th round?

[Answer] On 18 February the socialist countries submitted the specific text of the agreement on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, which generalizes the results of more than 8 years of negotiations, and which takes into account not only the interests of socialist countries, but also those of the Western delegations. Thus our proposal is balanced and based on the principle of equality and equal security of both sides. We expected the preceding round, and particularly the present one before the summer holidays, to deal primarily with the text of the agreement. The West did not accept this agreement, neither did it submit its own version of the draft agreement. It simply did not react.

[Question] The stance of the Western delegations in Vienna recalls the game of blind-and-deaf man's bluff. Are they at all interested in the negotiations progressing, in their yielding some specific results?

[Answer] In his Bonn speech American President Reagan claimed, as did the Western delegates here in Vienna, that the West is preparing a new proposal for the Vienna negotiations. As can be seen, so far we have received nothing. In my statement at the plenary session last Thursday in the Hofburg I pointed out, on behalf of all delegations of the socialist countries, the unusual form of negotiations when unclear formulations are used in talking about a new initiative in advance, while not a word of this is heard in the negotiations hall. At the same time the public is not informed about the contents of these proposals. I cannot get rid of the impression that we have here merely a pretense of peace initiatives, aimed at calming down the peace movement and public opinion in the West, where increasing aversion to Reagan's line of confrontation is being manifested. Under the cover of "peace initiatives" Washington continues to realize its militarist plans. Such a procedure by the West contradicts the principles of mutual trust. In fact, the West does not want to renounce attempts to acquire unilateral advantages at the Vienna roundtable; and since it is impossible to achieve anything by this tactic, the West is procrastinating over the negotiations and realizing its armament plans.

[Question] The European public appreciates the socialist countries' patience in the Vienna negotiations. Even the Western press cannot conceal the opinion that the NATO countries' delegations are maintaining scarcely constructive attitudes.

[Answer] Yes, even in a situation where the Western countries are not striving to cooperate in the creation of an agreement, the socialist countries will continue to maintain a working atmosphere in the negotiations, with the aim of achieving the first results in the sphere of disarmament. This is also testified to by our draft of an agreement on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, which is a logical expansion of our proposal of December 1981.

We explained to our partners that a situation has been created in Vienna which makes it possible to start common work on the text of the agreement. In this we have something we can proceed from. There exists our compromise proposal, which also takes into account the West's interests. Experience shows that if specific documents are in hand, then it is easier and speedier to achieve an agreement. In this round, too, the socialist countries have been active, making use of every opportunity for drawing the standpoints closer to each other.

[Question] Recently the Western side has been indicating the possibility of negotiating on disarmament questions with the Soviet Union. Deplorably, the words are being followed by no deeds at all. It is as though the West were talking about one thing, and acting in a manner quite different.

[Answer] The statements of NATO's leading figures in Bonn have indicated that the Americans are striving to push through their aggressive course in international relations and to drag the world into a new arms round.

Aggressiveness marks particularly the words of the American President, who is operating from the position of strength and who is trying to prescribe to the socialist countries how they should behave. He is even making the negotiations contingent on the extent to which the socialist countries succumb to American interests. This unrealistic platform had no hope succeeding in the past; it has even less hope of succeeding today.

[Question] The current UN General Assembly special session emphasizes the urgency of disarmament. After all, even several heads of government in the West European countries agree with this demand; but their willingness is not felt in the specific negotiations, for instance in Vienna.

[Answer] Extraordinary attention was attracted particularly by L.I. Brezhnev's message and the speech of Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs. The Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is of enormous significance for people throughout the world. If the same commitment is also adopted by the United States and by other countries which have nuclear weapons, a completely new situation would ensue also for us at the Vienna negotiations. We could then concentrate on working out an agreement on reducing conventional weapons. The socialist countries' delegations will continue exerting every effort to maintain a favorable atmosphere for a constructive dialogue so as to achieve the cardinal goal — to ward off the danger of a nuclear conflict, to halt feverish armament, and to start disarming. This is a realistic demand of today, and one must proceed from it.

PAPER REPORTS NASE, OTHER MINISTERS REPLACED

AU061330 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Jul 82 p 1

[ATA report: "Yesterday at the People's Assembly"]

[Text] The fourth sitting of the ninth session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly opened yesterday at 0900. It began with discussions about the report of the Council of Ministers "on the achievements in extending and improving communal services in the cities and countryside, and measures to further implement the tasks set by the eighth AWP Congress for this sector.

The deputies taking part in the discussions were Jashar Menzelxhiu, Ervehe Guaci, Rahman Hanku, Mendo Radovicka, Minister of Food and Light Industry Esma Ulqinaku; and deputies Jakup Shiqerukaj, Parashaevi Mino, Antigoni Miska, Vjollca Kallajxhi and Kasem Llubani.

After the discussions ended Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, proposed that a decision be made to approve the present work and ensuing tasks to further develop the communal sector, and that the Council of Ministers and the local state and economic organs should take into consideration in their work the observations and proposals made by deputies. The deputies unanimously approved the decision, No 157, of 30 June 1982.

On the the third point of the agenda, Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of finances, presented the draft law for the Institute for Savings Banks and Insurance. Among other things he emphasized that the development of our socialist economy, the increase of the working masses' incomes and savings deposits make it necessary to prepare a new draft law for the Institute of Savings Banks and Insurance which fully complies with the relevant provisions in the new civil code.

The draft law outlines the regulation of important social relations between persons and state organs. It deals with the issue of collecting and keeping money savings which people voluntarily deposit in the savings banks and which are guaranteed by the state; the issue of voluntary and obligatory insurance of wealth; the issue of insurance and external reassurances for import and export goods, for the ships of our trade fleet and for the transport means which circulate in the territories of other states; and also the issue of financial means. This draft law, as opposed to the decree in effect, does not outline tasks for the organization and administration of state credits because credits are no longer taken in our country. The draft law indicates every person's right to deposit savings in one or more savings banks or in one or more savings books despite the quantity of money.

Comrade Qirjako Mihali emphasized that for the first time this draft law complied with the provisions of the new civil code which regulates the wealth of spouses and indicates that savings deposits made during marriage are the combined property of the two spouses. This also influences the further democratization of the family, the mutual respect of spouses' rights and obligations, which serve to strengthen the family in our socialist society. In conclusion he said that the new draft law answers the present stage of overall development in our country and expresses the interests of the state and the depositors.

Afterward, the deputies unanimously approved, article by article and in its entirety, the Law for the Institute of Savings Banks and Insurance.

Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium, presented the report on the decree of the People's Assembly Presidium.

The assembly unanimously approved the decrees in their entirety and separately. Among these are also the decrees to appoint Comrade Pali Miska, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the same time as minister of energy in place of Comrade Prokop Murra, who has been assigned to another important party task; to appoint Comrade Reis Malile to the post of minister of foreign affairs in place of Nesti Nase, who retires on pension; to appoint Comrade Ajli Alushani, minister of health in place of Llambi Zicishti, who is removed from this post.

Comrade Simon Stefani, People's Assembly Presidium chairman, made the closing speech.

The ninth session of the ninth legislature, which was characterized by high political and optimistic revolutionary enthusiasm and steel-like unity of the people and party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, successfully concluded its proceedings.

CONFERENCE ON HISTORY OPENS IN TIRANA

AU021751 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, July 2/ATA/ -- The national conference on the formation of the Albanian people, their language and culture, organized by the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in cooperation with Tirana University, other higher institutions and scientific associations of the country began its proceedings in Tirana, today.

Attending are working people of science and culture: historians, linguists, archaeologists, ethnographers, teachers, representatives of various scientific and cultural institutions of the country.

Present were also the member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Manush Myftiu, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Foto Cami and Prokop Murra, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cama and other comrades.

Attending were also foreign scholars from various countries.

The conference was declared open by the director of the Institute of History under the Academy of Sciences Prof. Stefanaq Pollo.

Then Prof. Aleks Buda read out the report "Ethnogenesis of the Albanian People in the Light of History", Prof. Mahri Domi read out the report the "Forming of Albanian Language, Problems and Tasks" and the old scientific co-worker Skender Anamali read out the report "The Problem of the Forming of the Albanian People in the Light of Archaeological Research".

The conference continues its proceeding.

TALKS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS HELD IN BONN

AU060938 Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, July 6, (BTA corr) -- The regular consultations were held here yesterday between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and the FRG.

Stress was laid on the questions pertaining to the limitation of the armament and to disarmament and European security. The two parties to the talks expressed their readiness to make their contribution to the constructive closing of the dialogue on these problems. They expressed the conviction that the Madrid meeting will end successfully by approving a meaningful document and adopting a decision to convene a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

Bulgaria and the FRG welcomed the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of the nuclear strategic weapons which began in Vienna [as received] recently, and the negotiations on the nuclear weapons in Europe.

The two parties to the talks explained their stands on the Middle East crisis.

The West German side informed about the meeting of the seven most advanced capitalist states, about the NATO Council session, and the Bulgarian, about the policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans.

On some of the international matters discussed closeness in the two sides views were found. All-round consideration was given to all aspects of Bulgaro-West German relations. A positive assessment was made of the state of relations between Bulgaria and West Germany, and the mutual desire to resume the dialogue at various levels was expressed.

The delegations were led by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Mr (Franz Pfefer), magistral director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the FRG.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation was received by the State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs Berndt von (Schtaden).

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS MEET DIPLOMATS IN PRAVETS

AU021001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The traditional meeting between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria, is now taking place in Sofia Okrug. Comrade Todor Zhivkov has invited the diplomats and their wives to the town of Pravets. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov and Dimitur Stanishev were also present. The leaders of the town and of the conurbation system and thousands of citizens cordially welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the guests and offered them flowers and, according to an old custom, bread and salt. Dimitur Naydenov, first secretary of the Sofia party committee, spoke about socioeconomic development of Pravets and of the conurbation system.

Botevgrad Visited

AU031447 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Summary] The chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria who yesterday visited the town of Pravets and were welcomed by Todor Zhivkov, today arrived in Botevgrad.

"The diplomats were accompanied by Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers." The diplomats visited construction projects and a food exhibition and later attended a luncheon given for them.

AGRARIAN COUNCIL TO INCREASE MECHANIZATION

AU051903 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- Today there was a sitting of the Council of Agriculture with the Council of Ministers.

In accordance with the programme of the intensification of grain production and livestock-breeding, the council adopted a decision to step up the complex mechanization and automation in agriculture.

The question of the health protection of farm animals and birds was given detailed consideration. The Council on Agriculture discussed the work on gathering the autumn crops, freeing from the straw of the harvested areas, the sowing of the second crops and irrigation. In connection with the strong drought now the council obliged the competent authorities to speed up the gathering of the crops by ensuring full utilization of the farm equipment. Also to urgently sow the second crops, to create conditions for full introduction of standardized feeing in livestock breeding, to improve greatly the organization of irrigation by passing over from day-and-night irrigation at most efficient use of the water.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION

AU061944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The implementation of the construction plan and the activation of this year's production funds were discussed at an expanded meeting of the Council of Ministers. The positive results in the work of construction sites with set deadlines were noted, as well as the weaknesses and unresolved questions. Measures to overcome the lagging of some objects and to ensure the implementation of the plan were adopted.

The government obligated the ministries, departments, the executive committees of the okrug people's councils and the Sofia City People's Council and the economic organizations to evaluate, in the shortest possible time, the progress in the work of the sites with set deadlines and take concrete measures to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the tasks on activating this year's production funds. The attention of the economic organizations under the direct leadership of the respective ministries and departments and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils and the Sofia City People's Council was directed to the fact that they are to concentrate the necessary additional resources on following the set timetables of the construction sites. Work at the sites is to be organized according to shifts and a 6-7 day work regimen.

The ministries and the economic organizations, together with the foreign trade organizations, are to ensure the supply of imported equipment in accordance with the needs of the construction work and technology and the preset timetable of construction. When difficulties emerge due to unsupplied equipment and lack of materials for the construction sites with set deadlines, personal responsibility is to be demanded by the respective leaders.

The Council of Ministers obliged the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils and the general directors of the construction-fitting combines to take timely measures for implementing the tasks in the construction-fitting work and for obtaining workers for the Pernik industrial complex and Sofia.

The Council of Ministers adopted decisions on implementing the complex set timetables of the major construction sites.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

AU022026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent a greetings message to Division General (ret) Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone, president of the Republic of Argentina, on the occasion of his appointment to this post.

The telegram expresses confidence that friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the future to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Argentinian peoples and in the interest of peace and security throughout the world.

TANCHEV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN AGRARIAN DELEGATION

AU061921 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 6 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union (BAU) and first vice-president of the State Council, received the delegation of the Austrian Workers-and-Peasant Union, led by its deputy-chairman, Mr Sepp Pfeiffer. The delegation is on visit here at the invitation of the BAU standing committee.

Mr Petur Tanchev made the guests familiar with the contribution of the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union to the construction of socialism in the Bulgarian village. The further expansion of the ties and cooperation between the Bulgarian [National] Agrarian Union and Austrian Workers-and-Peasant Union was discussed. It was stated that these contacts and cooperation are contributing to furthering the good interrelations between Bulgaria and Austria. It was also stressed that the two unions will continue to work actively for rallying the forces of the international agrarian and democratic movement in the struggle for peace, detente and cooperation, for disarmament and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Stressed was the enormous importance of the message of Mr Leonid Brezhnev to the participants in the UN special session, in which the Soviet Union took the obligation of not using nuclear weapons first. It was pointed out that this is an exceptionally important initiative along the road to disarmament.

USSR LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON SOYUZ FLIGHT

AU051554 Sofia BTA in English 1434 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Grisha Filipov have sent a telegram to Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Nikolay Tikhonov on the successful fulfillment of the programme of the flight of the Soyuz-T-6 spacecraft by the international crew, commander of the craft twice hero of the Soviet Union pilot; spaceman of the USSR Vladimir Dzhjanibekov, boarding engineer hero of the Soviet Union, pilot-spaceman of the USSR Aleksandur Ivanchenko and spaceman-researcher, citizen of the Republic of France, Jean-Loup Chretien.

The message reads in part that on board the orbiting research complex Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-5 - Soyuz T-6 a complex an extensive research programme has been fulfilled. The joint work of the Soviet-French crew on round-the-earth orbit is of great techno-scientific importance and is a substantial contribution to mastering space for peaceful purposes. The successful flight of the Soyuz T-6 is the result of the remarkable achievements of the Soviet people in communist construction, of the rapid development of the Soviet science and technology. At the same time it is a brilliant proof of the Leninist peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, aimed at friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples.

SIZOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 3 JULY

LD032118 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [No date as received] — A delegation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, led by the chairman of the party Central Audit Commission Gennadiy Sizov, ended Saturday its five-day visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President, Gustav Husak. In a friendly discussion, they discussed questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties, stressing bilateral interest in further extension of their relations.

Accompanied by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the guests visited several places in Czechoslovakia, exchanging experience in the activity of control and audit commissions in the implementation of the policies of the Soviet and Czechoslovak Communist Parties, set forth at their 26th and 16th congresses.

In the course of its visit, the delegation also met with Milos Jakes, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary; Jozef Lenart, party Presidium member and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia, and other party officials.

USSR's Talyzin Arrives

LD061730 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Czechoslovakia today for a working visit. During his stay the chairmen of the two sides of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation will meet. The Soviet guest will visit some industrial enterprises in the east Slovak Region.

FORMER PRESIDENT NIXON VISITS, SEES OFFICIALS

Meets Strougal, Indra

LD022218 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [No date as received] — Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Friday afternoon former U.S. President Richard Nixon who arrived here on a private visit earlier in the day.

They reviewed a range of issues concerning the present international situation and bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States in the political and economic fields.

Richard Nixon was also received by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra. Their discussion was dominated by international topics and the role and mission of parliaments in promoting peaceful relations among nations.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD031312 Prague CTK in English 1149 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [No date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Saturday former U.S. President Richard Nixon.

Their talks focused on East-West relations, some topical issues of the present international situation and the state and perspectives of bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States.

Tomorrow early in the morning, Richard Nixon leaves for Budapest.

Report on Visit

LD041824 Prague CTK in English 1730 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [No date as received] -- Former U.S. President Richard Nixon visited Czechoslovakia July 2-4. The visit, which took place at his own request, had a private character.

During his stay in Prague the former U.S. president was received by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Subject of their talks were topical problems of international relations, mainly East-West contacts, and the present state of Czechoslovak-U.S. relations. Czechoslovakia pointed out its interest in developing mutual relations on the basis of equality, non-interference and removal on the basis of equality, non-interference and removal of discriminatory measures on the part of the United States.

During the respective receptions also the positive contribution of the policy of peaceful coexistence, pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, to the overall international situation was pointed out. On the basis of this policy a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements were concluded in the first half of the 1970's, also thanks to the more realistic approach of President Nixon's administration. These agreements contributed significantly to an improvement not only of Soviet-U.S. relations but also of the overall international climate.

The talks confirmed that political dialogue is necessary and useful to strengthen confidence among states and continue the policy of peaceful coexistence.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS 2 JULY

Meeting With Chnoupek

LD021544 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, held negotiations in Cernin Palace in Prague today with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the State of Kuwait. In a cordial discussion, they discussed the situation and prospects of relations between the two countries, and dealt with the topical issues of the international situation. They said that political, economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Kuwait are developing successfully and that this is in the interest of both states as well as in the interest of strengthening peace and consolidating the atmosphere of trust in international relations. The ministers both supported further deepening of the bilateral cooperation, particularly in economic areas.

They saw the preservation of peace and disarmament and the further continuation of detente as the key problems at present. They said that maximum effort ought to be exerted in order to avert the threat of nuclear war. They expressed support for the second extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, and the opening of the USSR-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

The Czechoslovak and Kuwaiti foreign ministers also dealt in detail with the dangerous situation in the Middle East. They condemned Israeli aggression against the people of Lebanon and Palestine, and pointed to the necessity for respecting the legal rights of the Palestinians, including their right to create their independent state.

Bohuslav Chnoupek acquainted the guest with the implementation of the 16th CPCZ Congress' foreign political line. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah valued Czechoslovakia's principled attitude toward the Middle East problems and conveyed Kuwait's interest in advancing its relations with Czechoslovakia and the other socialist states.

Recieved by Husak

LD021742 Prague CTK in English 1514 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [No date as received] -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received Kuwaiti Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah on the second day of his official visit to Czechoslovakia Friday.

In a friendly discussion they reviewed contacts between the two countries and noted that favorable conditions exist for their expansion. Czechoslovak-Kuwaiti relations are an expression of concrete beneficial cooperation between states having different social systems, contribute to strengthening confidence and understanding among nations and serve the preservation and consolidation of peace in the world.

Exchanging views on some international topics the two representatives stated that contentious issues must be solved by political means. This is why Czechoslovakia, in line with its foreign peace policy, has condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and demands immediate cessation of the fighting in the area. It fully supports the just cause of the Palestinian people and its inalienable rights, including that to establish its independent state.

Press Release on Visit

LD041714 Prague CTK in English 1611 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date received] -- Closeness of Czechoslovak and Kuwaiti views on international issues was noted in a joint press release on the official visit of Kuwaiti Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah to Czechoslovakia July 1-4, published here Sunday.

The Kuwaiti representative was received during his visit by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal.

In official talks with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two ministers "categorically denounced the aggressive expansionist policy of Israel and the criminal genocide Israel is committing against the Lebanese people and the Arab people of Palestine.

"They urged the international community to exert all-out effort to ensure an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon and its legitimate government.

"They reiterated their view on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the situation in the Middle East on the basis of recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state, and on the basis of complete withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied in 1967. They also stressed the necessity of participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in all talks aimed at a settlement of the Middle East crisis."

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Shaykh Sabah expressed deep concern at the worsening situation and growing tension in the world and agreed that it is necessary to exert all-out effort to strenghten international peace and security.

Therefore it is necessary to take effective measures to reduce international tension, end the arms race and achieve concrete results in disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament.

Both sides agreed that support must be given to all efforts aimed at strengthening cooperation among states regardless of their socio-economic systems, and that the Madrid meeting must be concluded successfully and must help strengthen peaceful cooperation, security in Europe and disarmament in the world.

Czechoslovakia and Kuwait emphasized the necessity of stepping up efforts for the Iraq-Iran conflict to be solved by peaceful means, on the basis of equality, and while respecting the legitimate rights of both [words indistinct].

The ministers reviewed with satisfaction the achieved level of bilateral relations in various spheres, especially in economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, and agreed that sufficient possibilities and political will exist on both sides for the further all-round development and promotion of this cooperation.

Departure Reported

LD051216 Prague CTK in English 1132 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [No date or agency as received] -- Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah left here Monday for Moscow after a four-day official visit to Czechoslovakia.

During his visit, Shaykh Sabah was received by President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal and held talks with Czechoslovak Foreign Minster Bohuslav Chnoupek.

He was seen off by Bohuslav Chnoupek and other leading representatives of the Foreign Ministry. Also present was Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE ISRAELI CP DELEGATION

LD051550 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel headed by Meir Vilner, the general secretary of its Central Committee, which is currently on an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. During a cordial and comradely conversation the two representatives briefed each other on the roles played by their respective parties and at the same time they exchanged experiences from their activities. They assessed with satisfaction the achieved level of mutual cooperation and voiced their desire to expand it further in all areas of party activity.

Examining international political issues, they focussed their prime attention on the situation in the Middle East and in particular in Lebanon, where Israel is waging aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples with the direct support of American imperialism. They voiced their full solidarity and support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for a just settlement for their legitimate state. Comrade Bilak paid tribute to the courageous stance of the Israeli communists, who are fighting consistently in difficult conditions for rights and for justice for all nations of the Middle East, and who embody the class brotherhood of the Arab and Jewish working people. The discussion, which took place in a comradely and cordial atmosphere, was attended by Michal Stefanak, deputy head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee.

KAPEK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST

LD041516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation of the Prague CPCZ Committee left for Budapest today at the invitation of the Budapest MSZMP Committee. It is headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee. On the agenda of the 5-day discussions are questions concerning the further development of cooperation between the party organizations of the twin cities and an exchange of their work experience.

CHARTER 77 OPEN LETTER TO GDR PEACE MOVEMENT

DW021007 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Jul 82 p 18

[Undated "Open Letter" from CSSR Charter 77 to the GDR peace movement]

[Text] We, as signatories of Charter 77, support your peace movement and declare our solidarity with its concrete aims.

We are of the opinion -- as we have already expressed in our "Open Letter to the Peace Movement" -- that average citizens throughout the world should act individually or in unofficial groups for human rights and a just peace, and for a life secure from militarism and nuclear weapons and where everybody ensures that human rights are adhered to.

We consider the militarization of a public life -- we jointly resist this -- to be a national as well as international threat.

We are happy that an official peace movement has arisen particularly among you in the GDR, which was part of a former big European power which participated considerably in European militarization in the first half of the 20th century. Particularly for this reason we appreciate your courageous efforts.

We know that your Berlin peace appeal was also signed by Professor Havemann who recently died. We express our deepest condolences with regard to the death of this brave German.

We ask you to pass these condolences along to his close friends.

Dr Radim Palous, Anna Marvanova, Ladislav Lis (spokesmen of Charter 77)

Report on CSSR Peace Movement

DW021107 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 1 Jul 82 p 18

[Charter 77 report on peace movement in CSSR]

[Text] The Charter 77 spokesmen constantly receive suggestions by citizens and particularly by the undersigners of Charter 77 with regard to current peace movement problems in Europe and the world as a whole.

The peace movements of other countries have often addressed Charter 77 in past months in matters of defending peace. The Charter 77 document of 16 November 1981 expressed the positive relations with the peace movement.

We want to stress again that we are aware of the seriousness of the world situation and that we highly esteem the engagement of the plain citizens for peace. As signatories of the document for adhering to human rights, we are aware that without peaceful coexistence an elementary human right would be threatened, the right to live.

Yet we believe that peace is indivisible. Safeguarding peace calls for the elimination of force and the threat of applying force, for safeguarding the respect for the right of nations in international relations, for stopping violence and injustice in the states, for respect of human and civil rights by the state power in every country, that is, respect for human rights and dignity, freedom of conviction and belief, free gatherings, of free speech and so on. That is in line with the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

These two initiatives, supporting like Charter 77 the persistent adherence to international human rights pacts worked out by the United Nations and signed as well as ratified by a number of states and solemnly confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act, are a basic and valid contribution to the engagement for preserving peace and for cooperation.

We recall that there are values for which human lives have been and still are being sacrificed. We do not believe that engagement for peace is credible if elementary human and civil rights are being suppressed and if this suppression is being silently accepted and even approved. Let us not forget that evil things have happened and still are happening in the name or peace. In 1938, for example, Daladier and Chamberlain yielded to the pressure of Hitler and Mussolini, thus permitting expansion of the totalitarian regime and contribution to the breaking out of World War II. All that in the name of safeguarding peace in Europe; this was not just said by them, they were even celebrated by numerous papers and even by a great part of public opinion in their countries.

We know about several documents of the current world peace movement developing in many European and other countries with the aim of preserving man from the catastrophe of nuclear war. We are happy to see that many of them consider the indivisibility of peace as we do.

Among the signatures on the documents, too, we encounter those who clearly demonstrated their solidarity by their courageous stand taken in the defense of human rights and their champions throughout the world, in the North, in the South, in the West and in the East, in the first, the second and the third worlds. We share with them the conviction that it is this very close combination of mutual independence, of peaceful coexistence and cooperation with consistent respect for human life, together with the elementary rights and liberties, human dignity and moral values which represent the only way in which real peace can be ensured.

We believe that the peace movement will expressly and effectively pronounce and implement these premises. We fully back them and will gladly work on their implementation.

Hence, even though we comprehend the uniqueness of the threat (because in all past wars it was possible to expect some life whereas this does not apply at all this time), it is only in connection with all human rights that peace is something which possibly does not just represent the present strategy of the powerful or a naive desire of those who cling to life at all cost regardless of the human responsibility concerning the values reaching beyond human life.

As the signatories to the Charter 77, but also as Europeans whose civilization has been characterized also by this human responsibility and mission since ancient Greece and Christianity, we are obligated not to forget the elementary demands for human rights which also include in this manner, and solely in this manner, the right to live, meaning also the right to peace.

In view of the fact that the threat to peace in Europe and in the world is topical and that the official social structures with respect to the peace activities might be suspected of excessive ties to this or that movement within the framework of the political or power groupings, we advocate the view that the unofficial citizen's initiative should deal with these issues everywhere. We have already had the opportunity to exchange views with some representatives of the peace movement from various countries with various orientations. And we would be happy about some more meetings with that content.

Dr Radim Palous, spokesman of the Charter 77, Prague 1, Vsehrdova 14; Anna Marvanova, spokesman of the Charter 77, Prague 3, Jeronymova 2; Ladislav Lis, spokesman of the Charter 77, Prague 10, Benesovska 33.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU061311 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Prague, 3 Jul (CTK) -- CSSR president Gustav Husak sent a congratulatory telegram to U.S. President Ronald Wilson Reagan on the occasion of his country's national holiday.

RUDE PRAVO ON REAGAN'S 30 JUNE NEWS CONFERENCE

AU061057 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jul 82 p 7

["RSK, CTK" -- signed Washington dispatch: "Confirmation Of Aggressive Policy; The American President's Press Conference"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Jul -- Wednesday night President Reagan held a press conference at the White House. It demonstrated that the United States will continue stepping up its political and economic pressure on Western Europe against its economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and, in particular, against the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West European countries.

Reagan did not keep it a secret that the United States' main concern is not to diminish the common market countries' dependence on American monopolies, or on international monopolies in which American corporations occupy the leading position, in an issue as sensitive as energy supplies. He also made it clear that this administration follows with great aversion those tendencies in Western Europe which, motivated by political realism, wish for economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Reagan showed that in the future the United States will even escalate its political and economic pressure on the Common Market countries to make them accept the dangerous American policy of "economic war," a policy that contravenes the very foundations of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Reagan also took advantage of the press conference to defend Israel and its aggression in the Middle East, its genocide against the people of Palestine. He persistently claimed that the United States had not been informed about the preparations for this aggression, in defiance of irreversible facts proving that it had been informed and that during his last visit to Washington, Begin was given the approval to even expand the aggressive acts.

So as not to arouse an even more negative reaction in the Arab countries, Reagan tried to create the impression that the United States is interested in a peaceful settlement of the conflict. He tried to excuse the Israeli aggression in Lebanon by arguing that attacks on Israel were being launched from Lebanese territory, even though the report of the UN troops stationed in Lebanon denies this. He also said that his administration had not given Israel "the green light" to attack Lebanon, and that it had allegedly been surprised by the invasion. He did not rule out that Israel might try to occupy the whole of Beirut because Prime Minister Begin "did not make a promise not to do so." This is, in fact, a blank check for Begin to attack West Beirut, even at the price of immense bloodshed and heavy civilian casualties.

In keeping with the Israeli position, he said that not only Israeli troops but, above all, the Syrian units of the Arab Security Corps should withdraw from Lebanon. He also officially endorsed the Begin government's demand that PLO members leave Lebanon. In accordance with Tel Aviv's arguments, he said that the United States' objective is to establish a "strong and stable government" in Lebanon. It goes without saying that such a government, in keeping with U.S. and Israeli notions, should be made up of rightwing pro-Israeli politicians.

These demands constitute gross interference in the internal affairs of Lebanon. Their implementation would amount to placing the Lebanese and Palestinian population totally at the occupiers' mercy.

Referring to reports about the Israeli aggressors' use of the particularly dangerous U.S.-made fragmentation bombs against the Lebanese and Palestinians, Reagan merely said that the U.S. administration is "studying" these reports and will inform Congress whether the American weapons were used by Israel for "offensive or defensive purposes." As regards the Palestinian problem, the President said that it can be solved solely within the framework of the Camp David agreements. As is known, the Arab people of Palestine rightly reject these agreements.

PAPER ATTACKS POPE, CATHOLIC CHURCH IN POLAND

AU061307 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 82 p 6

[Pavol Minarik article: "Antisocialist Divine Services; What the Catholic Church in Poland Is Striving For"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A LOT OF TALK IS GOING ON IN POLAND TODAY ABOUT A POSSIBLE VISIT BY POPE JOHN PAUL II TO THIS COUNTRY. THE OFFICIAL ATTITUDE OF THE POLISH AUTHORITIES IN THIS MATTER IS BOTH KNOWN AND CLEAR. POPE WOJTYLA'S VISIT COULD TAKE PLACE ONLY IF COMPLETE CALM WOULD REIGN IN THE COUNTRY, AND IF ALL THE CONDITIONS FOR INEVITABLE SECURITY WOULD EXIST THERE.

Although the situation in Poland has been noticeably returning to normal since 13 December 1981, developments in the country can be in no way idealized. After all, this is testified to by the recent attempt to disrupt the emerging calm on the occasion of the 6-month duration of the state of emergency. It is perhaps typical that the unrest in several Polish cities began immediately after the end of divine services in the Catholic churches, where organized agent provocateurs and antisocialist elements had assembled. The divine services themselves were aimed against the people's power, particularly against the state of emergency.

THUS, AFTER A CERTAIN LAPSE OF TIME, THE POLISH CHURCHES HAVE AGAIN BECOME PLACES WHERE ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS OPENLY ASSEMBLE, WHERE THEY GET SUPPORT FROM THE PULPIT IN THE FORM OF HECKLING INSTRUCTIONS. By taking this step, the church is embarking on the path of active political activity. However, this gives rise to a question -- and this question is being asked in this connection in Poland -- of whether certain church dignitaries are not succumbing to the temptation to take over where the compromised "Solidarity" had left off, whether they do not want to replace the "independent trade unions" in influencing public opinion.

At the same time one must see behind this step the church's endeavor to consolidate its positions in society and its intention to cease acting only as a kind of moral mentor and to start operating as a political organization which stands in opposition to the socialist system.

Today, almost 7 months after the proclamation of the state of emergency, the church thus wants to evoke another wave of social tension in the country in God's name and to reopen doors to the counterrevolution, whose goings-on have been put an end to in the Polish People's Republic toward the end of the last year. At present these reflections and similar ones are all the more topical, since the Polish Episcopate regards the visit of Pope John Paul II as fixed.

A few days ago a session of Polish cardinals was held in Koszalin under Primate Josef Glemp's chairmanship. After 3 days of negotiations -- also attended by Luigi Poggi, papal nuntius from the Vatican (this was his third visit to Poland after the proclamation of the state of emergency -- they announced that the "pope wants to take part in celebrations of the 600th anniversary of the Madonna of Czestochowa, which will take place on 26 August of this year"; and that on the following day he would visit Szczetin, one of the cities where long-lasting strikes broke out in the summer of 1980. "It is an honor for Poland that the pope will visit it a second time," the Episcopate's document states; at the same time, it attacks the party and state leadership for the current course of its policy, which is striving for normalization in the country.

But let us make a brief excursion into the past and recall the year 1979 when Wojtyla visited Poland for the first time shortly after his nomination to pope. Jozef Tischler, a Polish Catholic ideologist, wrote about this in the emigre Paris paper KULTURA: "The visit of John Paul II to Poland put an end to the important period of dialogue. Suddenly the proportions were changed. It is no longer the communists who are calling upon the Catholics for cooperation; it is the Catholics who are calling upon all others.... The visit has become the symbol of the uncurbed spirit; it was the success of Christianity and of the Catholic Church, and the forfeiture of Marxism...." Jerzy Turowicz, chief editor of the Catholic TYGONIK POWSZECHNY, wrote in the Italian daily AVVENIRE: "THE POLISH AUGUST WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE WITHOUT THE PRESENCE OF A POLE ON THE PAPAL THRONE." Indeed, he conceded only what was true. The election of the Krakow cardinal to pope and his trip to Poland were one of the main signs for the onslaught of the counterrevolution in that country.

After Wojtyla's election to pope, the bourgeois mass information and propaganda media in particular were full of "hopes"; with extraordinary interest they were looking forward to the course his visit to Poland would take. They hoped that John Paul II would greatly stimulate those elements that had included the liquidation of the socialist social order in their program. Alas, their assumption did not materialize. As the American NEWSWEEK wrote in June 1979, during Wojtyla's meeting with Gierek "The pope made it quite clear that he had not changed his views on relations between the church and the state" and that "the church's role must be more than a spiritual one." DURING HIS VISIT TO POLAND, THE POPE MADE USE, ABOVE ALL, OF VARIOUS MYSTICAL SYMBOLS FOR EXPRESSING HIS IDEA OF THE "FIGHT AGAINST STATE POWER AND FOR CHURCH RIGHTS." At that time the imperialist world assessed Wojtyla's speeches in Poland as a "bold appeal to the Polish regime and to various regimes in Eastern Europe." One year later, in the summer of 1980, when the strikes on Poland's northern coast were culminating, John Paul II did not hesitate to pour oil on the fire. In a letter formally addressed to Stefan Wyszinski, who was at that time the primate of Poland, he expressed his support for the strikers by saying that he is always on the side of those who "are fighting for their daily bread and for social justice."

Thus it was the Catholic Church in particular that, after August 1980, stood together with the Committee for Political and Social Self-Defense -- KOR -- and the Confederation of Independent Poland -- KPN -- and other antisocialist forces at the cradle of "Solidarity"; together with it, the Catholic Church created what was actually a coalition against the PZPR and socialism in Poland.

This happened even in spite of the fact that the Catholic Church presented itself as a kind of "mediator" between the "independent unions" and the state in a whole number of conflicts which existed in the country at that time. SIMULTANEOUSLY, IN THE PREVIOUS 2 YEARS IT HAS BEEN CHANGING THE CHURCH PULPITS INTO TRIBUNES OF ANTISOCIALIST AGITATION AND ORGANIZING IN ITS CHURCHES VARIOUS DEMONSTRATIVE ACTS, SUCH AS HUNGER STRIKES, DISSIDENTS' MEETINGS AND SO FORTH, ALL CONTRARY TO VALID LAWS.

The Catholic Church has also been acting in this way following the proclamation of the state of emergency. It has openly opposed its stipulations, defended the interned "Solidarity" bosses and other antisocialist elements, and demanded their immediate release and the renewal of their pre-13 December 1981 activities. It continues placing its premises at the disposal of counterrevolutionary forces and their activities. A few days ago, it made possible the organization of two conferences of 70 "Solidarity" members in the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa. During similar conspiratorial activities in the monastery of the Capuchin monks in Rozwadow Stalowa Wola, 18 "Solidarity" bosses were apprehended while preparing a plan of protest actions against the state of emergency. In Catholic churches and in their close vicinity, antistate posters are frequently displayed and distributed; they bear "Solidarity's" name and appeal for constant protest actions in various forms.

Developments in Poland up to now show that religion, coupled with nationalism and social demagogy, represents an ideological tool for manipulating the religious working people, thus creating soil for shaping a mass base of destructive actions. THE DEMANDS VOICED EVEN TODAY BY THE ANTISOCIALIST FORCES WERE EXPRESSED LONG AGO BY THE POLISH EPISCOPATE IN ITS PASTORAL LETTERS, AND ALSO LATER IN ITS STATEMENT OF ATTITUDE IN AUGUST 1980. And all this was and is happening under the protecting hand of Pope John Paul II, who has made use of every opportunity since the proclamation of the state of emergency to criticize the government's course and to simultaneously express his sympathy for the "Solidarity" bosses who had driven Poland into a crisis.

This is, then, the truth, and there is no other truth but this. The Polish church hierarchy, headed by the pope, wants to turn the developments in the country back to the period prior to 13 December 1981. And the visit of John Paul II in Poland is meant to serve this aim in particular.

WRITER OF TV PROGRAM ABOUT CSSR CRITICIZED

AU062013 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Jul 82 p 2

[H. Kosina commentary: "Barbara, the Sinner, in the Service of Capital"]

[Text] The voice of peace and longing for a happy future, free of the threat which the arms race poses to the world, resounds very urgently at various peace rallies and meetings in our country also. One might assume that he who visits our country with good intentions, especially if he is a journalist, will attempt at least briefly to inform his reader, listener or television viewer about our people's work and peace efforts. As we are able to convince ourselves every day, however, this is certainly not true of those who had placed their pens or cameras into the service of capital, or -- to be more precise -- U.S. capital.

It was, therefore, no accident that the destination of Mrs Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi, head of the East Europe desk of Austrian radio and television, during her last visit to Czechoslovakia was none of the mighty peace rallies in Lidice, Lezaky, Brno-Lisen or a Slovak city but Svata Hora, the place of pilgrimage near Pribram. One can certainly not object when a foreigner chooses our country to live up precisely to his religious convictions and beliefs and when he wants to pay tribute to the Virgin Mary with a prayer. However, as was graphically demonstrated on Austrian television's Zehn Vor Zehn news program of 24 June, Mrs Barbara did not arrive with religious intentions.

The logic of this lady, like that of other servants of capital, is quite simple. A visit to a place of pilgrimage always pays off. If the turnout of believers is small, it is possible to set into motion a propaganda merry-go-round saying that the communist regime prevented the believers from attending. If, on the other hand, a relatively large number of believers attends without any hindrance, which is characteristic of the socialist state, one has at hand an argument about growing opposition to the socialist state and the communist party. You can always find a club if you want to lash out against socialism. Anticommunist propaganda knows this very well.

Mrs Barbara from Vienna television opted for the second variant. As her program showed she was naturally not interested in religion and believers. Her aim was to make use of a religious ceremony for dirty political and antisocialist intentions. Mrs Barbara's view of present Czechoslovakia is a view through the eyes of a fanatical anticommunist. Her basic argument about stepped-up antichurch and antireligion propaganda and about power measures against all church representatives in Czechoslovakia has no foundation in reality but is the gross fabrication of a "lady" who wants to assume the role of an "iron" defender of all believers. All this to give the Austrian television viewer goose pimples over the terrifying measures against the believers described by Mrs Barbara.

The "iron lady," however, knows no religious or moral inhibitions that would prevent her not only from spreading nontruths and half-truths in public out also from abusing the feelings of believers while praying and asking them all kinds of tendentious political questions that have little in common with religion.

There exists more than one religious norm prohibiting not only the disturbance of believers during a religious ceremony but also their deliberate abuse for other intentions. Barbara, the sinner, did not mind that, however. She even forgot the basic norms of decency when she failed to introduce herself to those she was questioning. She kept it a secret from them that on 14 December 1981 she had been expelled from the Polish People's Republic for similar political abuse of the believers' religious feelings, for tendentious reports which Austrian television had broadcast almost daily.

The iron Barbara and her entire East Europe desk would also like Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries to be incessantly troubled by complicated critical phenomena; they would like -- as she put it -- "the Polish events to spread like a wave to almost all states of the Eastern bloc." If there are no facts that would corroborate this, Barbara, the sinner, and her team produce them for the Austrian audience.

This lady's position is exceptional in every way. The Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic clergymen is a thorn in her flesh. She feels authorized, therefore, not only to energetically speak out against it but also to instruct bishops and clergymen in our country what they should and should not do. I do not suppose that someone in the Vatican authorized her to do this; the immodest Barbara arrogated even this sovereign right to herself.

All this is certainly not in the interest of developing good-neighborly relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria. But this is not the "iron" lady's primary concern. Our experience is not irrelevant in this context: Whenever our mutual relations develop and become normalized, the fanatical anticommunists from the East Europe desk of Austrian radio and television begin to openly spit on them. Thereby they apparently always receive praise from overseas, because the concept of aggravating interstate and international relations is not a concept of the Austrian or the Czechoslovak governments but the unconcealed intention of U.S. President Reagan. With her sinful conduct, which she is camouflaging with her purported concern for religion and believers, Mrs Barbara is thus, in fact, fulfilling the intentions of the present war-mongering U.S. administration.

EDITORIAL NOTES PROBLEMS IN HARVEST PREPARATIONS

AU020937 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Harvest Preparations Are Culminating"]

[Excerpts] Compared with past years, the situation in repairing harvesting machinery has improved; however, we should not be satisfied with it. In a number of enterprises we may also find a number of combines which definitely cannot be called ready for operation. Quite a few other machines, or entire technology complexes, on which the smooth course of grain harvesting will depend quite considerably, will still require a lot of work before one can say with a clear conscience: We are prepared for harvesting!

Leading officials in agricultural enterprises are answering the question of why they have not prepared all the required machinery in the same way they answered it in preceding years: There is a lack of spare parts. And not only for imported machinery, like the E-516 combines, but also for certain machinery produced in our own country. It is becoming apparent that this year, too, we will not have succeeded in getting all responsible organizations, including the engineering production enterprises, interested in the solution of these problems in every instance.

In the approaching harvest we have planned to gather 11 million tons of grain. The agricultural workers in the Czech Socialist Republic should gather 7.2 million of this amount, and those in the Slovak Socialist Republic 3.8 million. In view of the conditions last year, when certain acreage planned for cereals had remained unsown, and also in view of the less-than-favorable winter and spring periods, the planned tasks are viewed with doubt in some places. However, it must be truthfully said that today's fields do not promise a bad harvest. In any case, one must harvest with the least losses all that we expect from this year's yields, all that the needs of our national economy require.

STROUGAL SPEECH MARKS COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

LD242316 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] Comrade Lubomir Strougal addressed the participants at the meeting held in Prague today to mark the 275th anniversary of the foundation of the Czech advanced technical college. He praised the fact that the Czech advanced technical college has already educated countless experts with a deep sense of everything progressive and with a high sense of responsibility for the development of industry, science and technology. In this context he said, among other things:

We are witnesses of an unprecedented upsurge of human knowledge, of an increasingly rapid process of the scientific and technical revolution. In connection with the 275th anniversary of the CVUT's [Czech Institute of Technology] founding, we again realize the significance of this fact, which has a crucial impact on all our life.

The CVUT's history is not merely a history of the college. Associated with the college is and will always be the process of shaping a national technical intelligentsia, the development of technical thought as well as the history of works that have left their durable mark on a number of industrial branches and on the overall character of our country, its settlement and way of life. The works that have been created at home and abroad by the graduates of this college document the abilities and skills of our technicians.

We realize that the CVUT plays an irreplaceable role in the process of educating a new technical intelligentsia. After all, more than 20 percent of all Czechoslovak technicians receive their training here. It is also a scientific center that takes an important part in solving crucial research tasks.

I would like to sincerely thank you for all this in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic. At the same time, I would like to convey to you the cordial greetings and congratulations of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president on this important anniversary. We are convinced that also in the years to come your college will be literally a brooder for highly qualified specialists, for engineers who will devote all their technical talent to work for the well-being of our dear socialist homeland. At the 16th CPCZ Congress Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized that the realization of scientific-technological development is a truly revolutionary task for our entire society. It is only on the basis of the application of science and technology that we can develop the most progressive branches -- electroengineering and microelectroengineering, comprehensive mechanization and automation, the elimination of tiring physical work, the introduction of progressive technologies, and the improvement of the management and organization of work. It is necessary to use all possible methods -- the economic sociopolitical and organizational ones -- so that solving these tasks becomes a matter of honor and citizens' pride for our research workers, designers and for all our technological intelligentsia. Achieving a major turn in this sphere is the main thing we have to tackle now. The current practice convinces us that this is not at all simple.

There is no doubt that much broader and more energetic application of the results of science and technology is the key to realizing our party's strategic line, the line of the economy's transition toward intensive development. We do not deny that we have not yet fully mastered this process, that we progress slowly and with certain difficulties. In this respect we encounter still surviving routines, old habits and usages, and a way of thinking which to a large extent subscribes to the extensive method of management. Added to this is the imperfection and as yet minimal effectiveness of the entire complex of the economic mechanism and planning processes.

We all know the situation that has come into being in the world economy, that is, how we are also affected by external circumstances, by the foreign economic relations. It is not only the growth of the prices of raw materials and materials of all types, but also the demanding conditions determining the demand for our products on foreign markets. We have recently witnessed open discrimination against the socialist states which assumes an ever greater scale and in certain areas even results in a trade-monetary blockade; the initiators do not deny the political motives of such actions.

All of these circumstances -- our own weaknesses and the above-mentioned external influences -- make the process of the intensification of our economy we have started more difficult and complex. Our citizens feel many difficulties in their everyday lives. We endeavor to gradually mitigate the impact of these difficulties but their total elimination has nothing to do with our wishes alone. The basic prerequisite of such a process is substantially to increase the effectiveness and quality of work in all spheres of human activity.

We need the maximum valorization of everything we already have and have already created. We need much speedier and more effective utilization of all possibilities of science, technology and education so that above all these factors become the moving forces of further economic development. Managerial work must also be directed to this end as should the managerial mechanism, whose effectiveness -- and ultimately the resulting national economic effect -- must be raised.

We are most concerned with the reduction of the energy and raw material demands per unit of production and with a higher export potential of our industry, especially engineering. We attach great importance to the growth of self-sufficiency in feeding the people and, last but not least, we want to further develop care for the health of the people and for the environment.

With this, it is necessary to strive for a significant and permanent growth of the productivity of labor by implementing progressive technologies, applying higher forms of automation in both the productive and nonproductive sphere, and using broader mechanization in physically exhausting jobs. We attach special emphasis to the utility features of new products, above all machines, apparatuses and equipment; to their technological-economic parameters and to a high operational reliability and quality.

There is an urgent need to accelerate the entire process of creating new technology and technologies and obtaining their practical introduction. In this direction the role of designers, design engineers and technology experts comes to the forefront, because it is, above all, their qualification and effort that determines how fast and to what extent it will be possible to raise the qualitative parameters of production. Naturally, these tasks are formidable and it should be underlined that a significant contribution to mastering them is also made by high schools which -- apart from their pedagogic activity, that is the preparation of highly qualified cadres -- also carry out a scientific-research activity.

Scientific work should continue developing here in virtually all scientific disciplines. However, at the same time we must bear in mind that if the schools of advanced learning are to train such specialists, the lecturers and scientific and technical employees must maintain contact with top-level world science and apply its latest findings in the educational process.

We also consider it necessary to continue expanding the scientific and research facilities of the CVUT, which in Prague alone represent a formidable part of our country's entire scientific and research base.

However, at the same time I would like to stress that not in every scientific discipline and not at every workplace will it be possible to develop scientific work with equal intensity and to the same extent. Division of labor within colleges and, in particular, close cooperation with the entire scientific-research base of our state and the application of higher forms of international cooperation are essential in this respect. There must also be a much more distinct differentiation and concentration on salient [profilujici] directions of the scientific and research activity. Preference will be given to safeguarding and developing these directions. That is why we have set forth for the current 5-year plan the principle of a target programming approach, in science and technology as well as in production.

This will also require a change in the colleges' understanding of their scientific and research activity because the programs envisage a concentration of facilities as well as interdisciplinary research, which multiplies the creative potentials and yields more effective results.

However, even the best findings and the most daring technological projects would be of no use to us unless we are able to implement them quickly and on a large scale in our industry. It is only when this prerequisite is fulfilled that science and technology become a true production force. It means that the second fundamental prerequisite for mastering the scientific-technological progress in the interest of society is the good functioning of economic management, its methods and mechanisms.

Some time ago, we introduced a number of measures to improve the system of management. This system is an open one that presupposes its further creative development and permanent improvement. Raising the standard of managerial work on all levels in conjunction with improving the system of management is a fundamental prerequisite for mastering our socioeconomic strategy --the intensification of our economy. The orientation and usefulness of all measures must be judged, above all, by one criterion -- whether they speed up scientific and technical progress. That must be considered the decisive viewpoint in assessing also the effectiveness of the functioning of the planning mechanism.

After all, we are not interested in high growth rates of the volume of any production whatsoever but in the products' utility value and quality, in making an increasingly better use and raising the contribution of the intellect of scientists and technicians and of the experience and skills of our workers. In assessing the utility value, technical standard and quality of products, we must not confine ourselves forever to comparisons with other domestic products. The consistent and permanent comparison of our products with the challenging requirements of foreign producers and consumers is the fundamental and sole criterion of our work performance. Both the central management agencies and the scientific-research and production bases on all levels must strive to live up to these exacting criteria.

The national economic concepts must be drawn up in such a way as to provide the basis for and comprehensively ensure innovations of great national economic impact as well as the development of key sectors and branches that are bearers of technical progress.

Such long-term plans, properly coordinated with our socialist partners, should pursue structural change on the basis of scientific and technological progress and thus establish a conceptual basis for medium-term plans.

As far as the enterprise sphere is concerned, it must be given more authority and greater opportunities in decisionmaking. It should be strongly motivated, especially by means of economic incentives, to rapidly renew and modernize production programs within the framework of individual sectors, to raise the technical and technological standards of production and to incessantly carry out innovations connected with the sectors' and branches' technical development. While fully complying with the socialist principles, we must create more room for initiative and resourcefulness and thus establish an atmosphere of wholesome socialist entepreneurship.

We also discussed a number of these questions during our party and state delegation's recent visit to the Soviet Union. We paid attention to them at the 36th CEMA session. The conclusions reached at the session represent an important source of the possibilities for solving our internal problems and tasks in close cooperation with other socialist countries, and above all with the Soviet Union. This is our only realistic long-term prospect, based on the unity of interests of our fraternal countries, on the identity of goals of our social and economic policies, and on mutual advantages of our cooperation.

One of the reasons we are using this festive occasion to so emphasize the importance of an active, creative activity and a deeper link between science and practice is the fact that this is the fundamental course for further improving the education of our young technological intelligentsia and for equipping it not only with theoretical knowledge but also with the optimum perparedness for life and work. We expect that above all young technology experts will bring into practice new and nontraditional attitudes. And not only that, they must also have a sufficient and healthy self-esteem in order to be able to reject some bad habits and help our course progress.

We want them to be well prepared for their professional careers, one of the reasons being that in the period to come we want to send a much greater number of our scientists and technicians abroad as experts, especially to developing countries. This is necessary to achieve further progress in mutual relations with these countries and to materialize our endeavor to take part in the assistance and support rendered to them by the countries of the socialist community.

I have no doubts that you will cope successfully even with these new tasks. In the years of building socialism, the scientific and technical intelligentsia has demonstrated its deep-felt attitude toward this country, its people and the path on which they embarked. Being fully convinced of its great cause, it has devoted all its powers, talents and knowledge to socialism. Your college, too, deserves credit for this.

CPCZ, FRENCH CP OFFICIALS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD272100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] A communique on the talks between the delegations of the CPCZ, headed by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of its Central Committee, and the French Communist Party [PCF], headed by Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and secretary of its Central Committee, was issued today. The talks ended in Prague yesterday. The members of the CPCZ delegation were Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party's Central Committee, Vaclav Janousek, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Michal Stefanak, deputy departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee. The members of the PCF delegation were Pierre Juquin, Politburo member, Rolande Perlican, member of the party's Central Committee, and Jean-Charles Negre, administrative secretary of the International Department of the PCF Central Committee.

The PCF delegation was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic. The two delegations, in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, broadly and fruitfully exchanged views concerning the situation in the two countries, main aspects of the international situation, as well as relations between the two parties, the communique states. Maxime Gremetz provided information about the new situation in France after the victory of the left wing. He described the activity of the PCF as a party involved in the government and in the National Assembly and, at the same time, as a fighting party. He again confirmed that participation of communist ministers is a valuable contribution toward successful implementation of changes and recalled the constructive measures already adopted. In view of the lasting serious problems, such as unemployment and inflation, and taking into account the effort exerted by the rightwing and the employers, the PCF considers active involvement of the working people more necessary than ever before. He stressed that France needs socialism, democratic and autonomous socialism, which would correspond to the profound realities in the country.

The 24th PCF Congress strongly stressed that in the center of its strategy of building a French type of socialism is democracy in all spheres. The French communists, who refuse any ready-made model for France, the communique notes, have no intention to force their own conception on anyone. The delegation recalled the assessment of the realities of socialist countries by the 24th PCF Congress which, in particular, voiced the view that, stemming from the advantages and the already completed transformations, the problems encountered by these societies in their differing situations demand both economic and social democratic reforms. The party follows with interest what is being implemented in this respect in various socialist countries.

The CPCZ delegation gave information on the situation in Czechoslovakia. It stressed that the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak working people are currently exerting great effort to achieve the aims and demanding tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress in building an advanced socialist society. Complicated international conditions and the present stage of development of socialist society pose new questions and require a search for new paths for their solutions, the communique notes. It is on this task that the main attention of the party and state organs and all social organizations is focussed. The CPCZ is, at the same time, supported by the fact that the line of the party, whose main meaning and content is creating increasingly better conditions for the life of the broadest strata of the population and developing and deepening socialist democracy, has the full support of the working people. For the social atmosphere of Czechoslovakia, political stability and creative labor activity of the working class, agricultural workers and intelligentsia are characteristic, which secures development of the national economy and growth of the spiritual potential of the country. Socialism safeguarded security for the people in Czechoslovakia, work for everyone, life in peace, without apprehensions about the future, the communique stresses. High living standards of the broad strate of the population belong to the great achievements of the socialist order in Czechoslovakia. It is a result of selfless effort of the working people, the policy of the CPCZ, its close links with the people, firm unity of the peoples and the nationalities of socialist Czechoslovakia.

During the broad exchange of views on international issues the two delegations paid attention, above all, to the problems of peace and disarmament which are today the main concern of the peoples of the world. Armaments, yet again unleashed by U.S. imperialism and NATO, together with the attempt to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, represent a significant threat to the world, and above all, to the security and peace on our continent. This policy, whose aim is to put into question peaceful coexistence and the policy of detente, meets with constant resolute opposition of the peoples. The two sides express satisfaction with the fact -- the communique states -- that the peoples of all the continents, and particularly in Europe, are resolutely mobilizing against the threat of war, for disarmament, peace, and express full support for this movement.

The two sides noted that the popular antiwar movement of unprecedented extent represents a true life force in defense of the basic right of man to live in peace. It is significant that in the United States itself a strong mass movement against armaments is growing. This struggle for peace, which unites political, social, trade union and religious forces of various types all over the world, is constantly growing and represents an important factor in the effort for averting nuclear catastrophe. The two sides stressed the marked influence of this pressure on the resumption of talks and dialogue, which are necessary for strengthening detente and peaceful coexistence, which was also reflected in the announcement of the coming meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Ronald Reagan, president of the United States, and of opening talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. It is important to do everything, the communique stresses, so that the current and future meetings and talks may arrive at concrete results, even within the framework of the talks in Geneva, Vienna, as well as in Madrid.

The CPCZ and the PCF also favor creating conditions in which concurrent dissolution of military blocks could take place. The two sides attach great significance to these questions because, at a time when large sums are being expended on armaments, people in many countries of the world are suffering from hunger and material and spiritual poverty. There is continual growth in the need for these astronomical sums to be used for social progress and for struggle against underdevelopment. This requirement for peace and progress is identical with the struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialist hegemony, for freedom, independence and for overcoming underdevelopment and its pernicious consequences, for creating a new international economic order and for building a world of justice.

The CPCZ and the PCF support the idea of the movement of the nonaligned countries to create a developmental fund into which a part of the means freed from armament expenditure could be put. The communique stresses that the questions of peace, disarmament and security in Europe from the center of the efforts of the Czechoslovak and the French people, which on the same continent suffered the most hostile and destructive wars in the history of mankind. That is why they strive to halt nuclear escalation, strive for an agreed and balanced reduction of all kinds of weapons, while respecting statutory interests of all states and in strict harmony with the principle of equality and preservation of equal security.

At a time when the population of Beirut and the people of Palestine are being threatened with annihilation, the CPCZ and the PCF express deep agitation over the tragedies of the Lebanese and Palestinian people, the communique states. They condemn the brutal aggression by Israel. They are of the opinion that it is necessary to do everything possible for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution demanding an immediate cease-fire and an unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli Army from the territory of Lebanon.

During the talks the CPCZ and the PCF also discussed questions of Czechoslovak-French relations. They noted that numerous possibilities of cooperation between the two countries have by far not been exhausted. In view of the standards of economic development of the two countries, however, these possibilities are realistic and varied. They correspond to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and express the historical friendship and relations between Czechoslovakia and France.

It is in this spirit that the two sides agree to develop their activities with the purpose of achieving more dynamic cooperation in all spheres. The two sides confirmed the principles that the relations between the communist parties should be based on independence, equality, noninterference and international solidarity. It is in this spirit that they discussed the program of mutual exchanges and further cooperation. The detailed talks, inspired by sincerity, made it possible for the two delegations to discuss the well-known differing views of the two parties, while stressing their will to develop cooperation in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy and socialism, stresses the communique, on the talks between the delegations of the CPCZ and the PCF, which ended in Prague yesterday.

The offical PCF delegation, headed by Maxime Gremetz, Politburo member and secretary of its Central Committee, left Prague today. Seeing the delegation off at Ruzyne Airport was Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

PEZLAR ADDRESSES SLOVAK CULTURAL FESTIVAL

AU291214 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 82 p 2

["From" the speech by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the 27th All-Slovak Cultural Festival of the Hungarian Working People in the CSSR, held in Gombasek on 26 June]

[Excerpts] The self-sacrifice of the revolutionary fighters, the pioneers of our present life, obliges us to guard socialist internationalism as the apple of our eye. We must not ignore that in the present world there are plenty of people for whom it is a thorn in their flesh. Imperialist propaganda is incessantly trying to sow the poison of nationalism among our nations and ethnic minorities. It is making use of individuals who were defeated in the revolutionary struggles and who have wound up on the refuse dump of history -- nationalists, chauvinists, irredentists, political adventurers and all kinds of self-styled and shipwrecked individuals. We must not give them even a chance to feed on our present problems.

Just as any other value of our life, internationalism, too, must be steadily developed and strengthened by concrete deeds in our joint building efforts. Our eyes are directed toward the future, not the past. Therefore, we absolutely cannot agree when some irresponsible individuals constantly muddy the waters and extract from history that which once had, in the presocialist period, divided our nations and ethnic minorities while ignoring that which they had in common and, above all, that which unites them today -- the building of advanced socialism. What is the use of rummaging in history like a mole in the soil, gnawing at the healthy roots of the present life and arguing about the nationality of this or that ruler or personage? Who is served by this? Certainly not our working people!

Besides state agencies, the upsurge of the cultural life of the Hungarian working people is seen to by the 517 local CSEMADOK [Cultural Union of Hungarian Working People in Czechoslovakia] organizations. Room for their cultural self-realization is also provided by the 19 central daily and periodical publications and numerous district and enterprise periodicals. The Czechoslovak radio broadcasts 35 hours a week in the Hungarian language. The Madach publishing house produces some 50 different books annually in a total edition of almost 400,000 volumes. We consider it a great success that two-thirds of their number are original works by our authors writing in Hungarian.

In the past decade, the Slovak Ministry of Culture has been systematically increasing the financial allocations to CSEMADOK for the development of cultural activities among our working people of Hungarian nationality. While this contribution amounted to Kcs3,451,000 in 1972, today it amounts to more than KCs7 million. These as well as many other facts rightly fill all of us with pride. However, life continues and brings with itself new tasks. CSEMADOK and all its bodies and organizations must today give serious thought to a more effective use of the resources provided by the state for the development of cultural activities and to a further improvement of its activity.

FISCHER MEETS GREEK LEADERS, MAKES STATEMENT

LD061454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Athens, 6 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with leading Greek representatives on Tuesday, the second day of his official visit to Athens. In his meeting with President Konstandinos Karamanlis both politicians noted with satisfaction the continued development of relations between the two countries. The Greek president declared his active interest in good relations with the GDR.

On the same day Oskar Fischer met with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who expressed his satisfaction with the favorable state of relations between the two states and his desire for their further strengthening. The prime minister underlined the significance of such cooperation for improving the climate of detente and trust in Europe.

Greece agreed with the GDR in the recognition that it is necessary to do everything to solve vital questions for humanity in the interests of safeguarding peace. Both politicians emphatically supported a continuation of the process of detente and effective disarmament measures.

Earlier the GDR and Greek foreign ministers signed a consular and cultural agreement. The ministers paid tribute to the treaties as a basis for further constructive cooperation in the interests of both peoples. Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos stated that the two agreements open up new possibilities for understanding and the continuation of dialogue at all levels. Oskar Fischer stressed that the signing of the treaties was visible proof of how well bilateral relations between the two states are developing. In the present politically tense situation this is of particular value since peaceful cooperation can have a calming effect on the situation in Europe.

The two ministers continued their discussions which will end on Wednesday.

Fischer Welcomes Agreements

DW061906 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Statement by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer after the signing of the GDR-Greek consular and cultural agreements in Athens on 6 July 1982 -- in German superimposed with Greek translation, videotaped]

[Text] [Begin recording] Inasmuch as bilateral relations are concerned, the signing of the consular and the cultural agreements is a visible proof as to how well we advance in bilateral relations. In the present time, in the present tense situation, close bilateral relations are particularly valuable. They can have a stabilizing effect on the situation in Europe and they can stimulate peaceful and international cooperation. [end recording]

Greek Media Coverage

For Athens coverage of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's visit to Greece, see the Greece section of the 6 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MINISTRY READY TO CONTINUE TALKS WITH RUHRGAS

LD022212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade has stated that the GDR is still prepared, as agreed in the protocols between Ruhrgas AG, FRG, and the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, to hold negotiations on concluding the agreements [to supply natural gas from Siberia to West Berlin].

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES GST CONGRESS 25 JUN

AU011957 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Jun 82 p 3

[Report on the Seventh Society for Sport and Technology (GST) Congress. "Resolute Struggle for Socialism and Peace: Army General Heinz Hoffmann Explained Topical Demands on Military Instruction of Our Republic's Young Generation"; held in Berlin on 25 June]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech Army General Heinz Hoffmann, on behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and National Defense Council, conveyed the most heartfelt militant greetings of the party-state leadership. The party of the workers class and the working people, the speaker stressed, are looking with pride at the paramilitary organization which, since its founding in August 1952, has constantly developed well. Together with the FDJ, it has done a great deal in the past three decades for patriotic and internationalist education, for the dissemination of the idea of defense among the young generation, and for the defense of our republic and of peace.

Cadre Replacement for Our People's Army

When the GST's history is written, the GST's contribution to providing cadres for the National Peoples' Army [NVA], the Border Troops and other protective and security organs, must occupy a special place in it, Heinz Hoffmann underscored. In detail he valued the political openmindedness and readiness for action of the GST members, as well as the self-sacrificing activity of the officials and honorary instructors.

Subsequently, the defense minister pointed out that the resolute struggle for peace in the eighties levels greater demands on National Defense and hence also on the GST. These demands must be coped with under conditions of the greatest threat to world peace thus far, and in a world policy situation which -- as is stated in the documents of the fourth SED Central Committee session -- has further deteriorated in an alarming manner due to the policy of the most aggressive NATO quarters, particularly the United States.

If the hotbeds of conflict are "not made controllable, that means are solved by way of negotiations, they threaten to spread like a forest fire precisely because some irresponsible people believe that it is possible to survive by means of a nuclear first strike strategy. They would not even have the time in such a case to think over their sins," Erich Honecker stated in his concluding speech at the fourth Central Committee session.

It is true that in the past there have also been serious situations of conflict and heavy political, economic and ideological attacks be imperialism against socialism and the young national states, and against the anti-imperialist liberation movements, the army general continued. Nevertheless the situation is more dangerous today than perhaps in the seventies.

As the first reason for the continuing exacerbation of the situation, the speaker listed the confrontation course of leading imperialist quarters, particularly NATO and the United States, which are looking for a way out of the contradictions of the imperialist system, out of the general crisis of capitalism by this course. He pointed out that the powers of the old society are doing all they can to reverse the basic trend of the historical process. Leading representatives of monopoly capital and particularly of the military-industrial complex are unscrupulously striving for a chance, with all the economic, political-diplomatic and ideological-psychological means and primarily with their tremendous military power, to maintain their outmoded exploitation system and to defeat the forces of social progress.

NATO Politicians in the Style of Cold Warriors

As an example of this the defense minister pointed to rude anticommunist attacks by NATO politicians against the Soviet Union, the GDR and their allies which are only paralleled in the language of the cold warriors. U.S. President Reagan, in his speeches to the parliaments of Great Britain and the FRG as well as during his appearances in West Berlin, has quite openly called for a counterrevolution in the socialist states, and has asked for a trade war against them. As is well known, the U.S. administration has in the meantime adopted additional sanctions which at the same time are also directed against the economic interests of other capitalist states, and require the breach of concluded agreements.

In addition, as was decided at its most recent summit meeting, NATO is sticking to its policy of strength and preparation for war. Thus in the resolutions of the Bonn NATO Council meeting all armament policy projects, particularly those for enlarging the nuclear first strike capacity and for strengthening the conventional armament of the NATO states, were reaffirmed. At the same time the NATO states are focusing their efforts on developing their overseas potential, and they discussed the U.S. demand on how, under U.S. leadership, joint action in conflicts outside the NATO sphere will be safeguarded.

Another aspect of the exacerbation of the international situation consists of the fact that from the multitude of the present points of danger and hotbeds of conflict in the world sparks could fly causing a major war, even a global expansion of combat activities up to a worldwide nuclear war.

The unpredictability of imperialist policy and the resulting increasing threats to world peace is also reflected in the present criminal Israeli aggression against Lebanon. In doing so the Israeli army, which is to eliminate the PLO and subdue Lebanon and Syria, and thus to decisively weaken the progressive forces in that area and, if possible even to crush them, serves as a spearhead to the imperialists, particularly to the United States. This most recent conflict in a most neuralgic zone of world policy, in which the U.S. administration openly supports the aggressor, could also quickly expand.

A third reason for the threat to world peace is immediately connected with the accumulation of a tremendous arms potentialin the hands of reactionary systems which is sufficient to destroy mankind.

Arms Concerns With Super Profits

The most aggressive representatives of U.S. monopoly capital are most emphatically striving for an overwhelming nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union, which they want to achieve by introducing new intercontinental missiles, Eurostrategic medium-range missiles, land, air and sea-based cruise missiles, as well as new bombers and neutron warheads. In doing so the imperialist politicians and strategists are interested in developing at the same time and introducing new arms systems for all forces' components.

"The NATO military men and the arms concerns would like to posses the most effective and most expensive arms, if possible, and to derive super profits from selling them. It is also for this reason that the imperialists are exploiting the combat activities of Great Britain, Argentina and Israel as a most important proving ground for modern weapons, particularly for missiles and the conduct of combined air and sea war," Army General Hoffmann stated. He recalled that this was not the first time that "limited conflicts" are prepared, conducted and evaluated for the "big war."

It is also from these viewpoints that the solicitude of the CPSU and our party leadership for the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear war must be seen. The socialist community of states is resolved to ensure the required defense potential in the eighties, and under no circumstances to permit the United States and NATO to obtain military supremacy.

The minister pointed out that since the 1917 October Revolution the Soviet Union has pursued a peace policy, and that it has always stood in the front line whenever arms limitation and disarmament, detente and peaceful cooperation were involved. Only recently, in his letter to the second UN special session on disarmament, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that no arms exist which the Soviet Union would not be ready to limit or ban on the basis of reciprocity. The unilateral promise by the Soviet Union not to be the first state to use nuclear arms cannot be praised too highly, even though NATO insists, as previously, on retaining the first employment of nuclear arms as a fundamental part of its military strategy.

With its adventurous orientation toward achieving world domination, the present U.S. leadership is striving to destroy whatever was and still is being achieved in the interest of detente and international security, Army General Hoffmann underscored. In particular it is wrecking the constructive foundation for an improvement of Soviet-American relations laid in the seventies, and ignores important treaties such as the SALT Treaty.

Consolidate the Youth's Will To Achieve

Continuing his speech Minister Hoffmann dealt with a series of consequences resulting from the exacerbated military situation and the demands on the reliable protection of socialism and peace and on socialist military instruction. "The most important force which makes each worker-peasant power invincible, also in the case of defense," the minister stressed, "is the will of the working people and youth to achieve their readiness to struggle with total commitment for the military protection of socialism and the preservation of peace." It is important in consolidating this will to achieve and this readiness for action, in social socialist military instruction and in preparing youth for military service, to deepen the class position of all working people vis-a-vis the defense of socialism and military service. thus the development of a socialist defense awareness of the future bearers of arms is the foremost urgent and important problem in the work of the party, FDJ and GST in this field of national defense.

Heinz Hoffmann termed the knowledge of the dangerous nature of imperialism and the reliable defense capability of socialism in our times a decisive prerequisite for the right will and action of people. Inorder to perceive the seriousness of the situation it is necessary to know the intentions of the adversary as accurately as possible and to the full extent, but it is likewise necessary to know how strong one's own potential is.

The attitude of GDR youth, particularly in connection with the FDJ initiatives and with the Whitsun meetings, was highly appreciated at the fourth SED Central Committee session, the speaker said.

New Tasks in the Eighties

Subsequently, the defense minister explained those tasks which are facing the GST. In military service, the GST will be faced in the eighties not only with more tasks but also with partly new or unaccustomed demands, all of which are, at the same time, also political-ideological demands. It is necessary to proceed from the fact that the ideologically basic truisms, as well as many political arguments, must be conveyed to people over and over again, because they must always reach new young people.

The speaker dealt with problems which result from demographic developments up to the ninties, and pointed out the need in future to also call up more older conscripts. Before becoming soldiers these men have already earned money, a large part of them have already established families and some have already worked and become leaders in collectives. It is important to prepare those somewhat "older youths" no less thoroughly for military service than the 16- or 18-year olds.

Greater attention than before will be devoted to military service in the reserves. It is more than important to refresh the military knowledge of the reservists because it is from their ranks that military units which are constantly ready for action and operational must be filled up.

The defense minister stressed the need for the paramilitary organizations to expand their scope of activities primarily in the enterprises and communities. Under party leadership, the state and economic leaders, trade union and FDJ officials, heads of the reservist collectives and combat group commanders, members of the defense command and of civil defense, together with the GST, must meet their responsibility in solving this task.

The speaker said that in this effort, at any time and hour, the defense awareness of our youth, primarily on the young workers of draft age, their readiness for action and their defense capability are central. We have achieved a great deal if military political problems are finding a firm place in ideological work in the enterprises and communities, if more sports are practiced, and if new forms of interesting leisure time activities are found, Army General Hoffmann stated. It is the GST's task to encourage and coordinate defense political and paramilitary events in the enterprises and in the field, together with the FDJ and other social organizations.

"Being a soldier under socialism is tantamount to service for the most important human right, the right to live and work in peace," the minister stated. He pointed to the good example of many enterprises and party and trade union branches which are taking interest in the draftees' preparation for their honorable service and are worthily seeing them off for the army, are maintaining communications with them after that, and are taking care of the inductees' families. Presently, 40 percent of the soldiers doing basic military service are married and most of their wives are working. They have one or two children. This percentage will increase even further. This should be more strongly considered in trade union activities, he said.

Solving all the tasks facing the GST depends to a great degree on the enlistment, training and advance training of competent instructors. It is precisely the honorary officials who must perform the immediate socialist military instruction, who must be not only specialists such as driving instructors, communications experts or flying instructors, but must be to a great extent political educators and paragons of morality and character, who need more support for their responsible work.

"It is with firm certainty," Army General Heinz Hoffmann underscored in conclusion, "that we are relying also in the difficult eighties on the traditional dependability of our proven social partner in national defense, our GST."

SUESS INTERVIEWED AFTER DRESDEN CONFERENCE

DW051254 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Wolfgang Schiel interview with Maj Gen Hans Suess, commanding officer of the Franz Mehring Academy of the Air Force/Air Defense, after the conclusion of the college conference of the National People's Army, the Border Troops and Civil Defense at the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Major General, the minister of National Defense, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, in his speech outlined the higher requirements facing the officer academies today and in the next few years with respect to instruction, research and studies. May I ask you, Comrade Major General, what specific tasks you derive from this for your institute?

[Answer] The conference is a consultation on ways of fulfilling now and in the future the main target of the party which simultaneously represents the hope and the desire of all people of our republic, namely, preserving peace. To this end the member of the Politburo, our minister of national defense, Army General Hoffmann, quite fundamentally, comprehensively and convincingly expounded the tasks of the National People's Army and the Border Troops of the GDR for the fulfillment of the class mandate issued by the 10th party congress, proceeding from the analysis of the new conditions. For this purpose we also need socialist, class-aware officers who master military science and the art of human leadership and who, on the side of the Soviet Army and jointly with all working people of our republic, insure that the seed of arms buildup and confrontation policy will not shoot up. What I consider the task of the collective of our officer academies is to educate these young people in such a way that they will fulfill any task set by the party under any condition, and to impart to them the political, military and physical capabilities effectively and in better quality.

[Question] What determines the content of the studies on the officer academies in our country in the eighties, and what characterizes the young future officer most of all? Perhaps you can answer this question by the experience you gathered in your work.

[Answer] The instructors and the students in uniform are confronted with high, and partially new, requirements. What commands the foreground, of course, is communist education, the acquisition of a well-founded Marxist-Leninist education which, in combination with the individual social activities of the officer students in the military collective, in the youth organization and -- if deemed worthy -- in the basic organization of the party, leads to an active, aware way of life.

Our academies also are institutes of military-scientific research, however, in which both instructors and students participate. Preparatory to the college conference, for example, a competition took place at our academy for the best military-scientific work, and what the future officers of the air force, antiaircraft missile troops and signal troops submitted -- among other things papers concerning the application of microelectronics -- was extremely noteworthy. They had enjoyed doing them, and in part these results already represented true top feats. Hence, what will primarily form the content of studies is this individual scientific work, its close combination with military practice -- which is particularly important for the profession of an officer -- and the aptitude of creative, purposeful thinking and action?

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN PARIS

AU061859 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Summary] Paris (ADN) -- This week Werner Buschmann, GDR minister for light industry, agreed with leading officers of the French Ministry of Industry that the GDR and France will further develop and stabilize the economic relations in the field of light industry and other economic sectors. At a meeting at the end of the GDR minister's visit, particular attention was also paid to the development of cooperative relations and the cooperation in third countries. During the visit lasting several days, the GDR delegation had tàlks with the managements of the Rhone-Poulenc, Citroen and Bato concerns and important trade partners of the GDR.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE SENT ON GUBIN'S DEATH

LD052148 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2030 GMT 4 Jul 82

T xt] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram of condolences to Leonid Brezhnev on the death of Col Gen Ivan Gubin. It says that the GDR has lost in Col Gen Ivan Gubin a true friend who during the postwar years worked as an officer of the Soviet military administration in Germany and later in responsible positions in the political organs of the Soviet Armed Forces. During this time he worked fervently for the consolidation of friendship between the GDR and Soviet Union and for the development of class alliance and brotherhood-in-arms between the two peoples and armies.

REPORTAGE ON SECOND DAY OF 5-6 JUL SEJM SESSION

Budget Laws Approved

LD061034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Mieczyslaw Marciniak dispatch]

[Excerpts] It is the 2d day of the 23rd session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, 8th term in office, 4th session. The discussion was resumed today shortly after 0900. Henryk Jablonski is on the Council of State benches, and Deputy Speaker Andrzej Werblan is the chairman. Here is a report of various speakers in this morning's discussion.

Deputy Edmund Meclewski, nonparty member, presented some aspects of the international situation. In this context he spoke about issues pertaining to Polish foreign policy and issues connected with the question of national accord and the conditions to which it is currently subject. He stressed that for our nation the aim of our foreign policy is to guarantee life in its own sovereign state, freedom and peace within sure and legally secured borders. The deputy pointed out the aggressiveness of revisionist forces in FRG which has been increasing recently, and the support given to them by official circles in Bonn. Turning to national accord and reconciliation, the deputy described them as a pressing historical imperative. He also expressed the view that our nation is waiting for a guarantee for the trust which it is to place in the authorities. The law, observance of the law and the building of democratic structures as foundations for a profound and lasting renewal represent this guarantee.

Next, Deputy Hanna (Busko), member of the Democratic Party (SD), drew attention to the budget's adherence to the Constitution. The primary role of the budget is to materially guarantee the civic rights and duties which stem from the Constitution, that is, the right to work, leisure, health protection, education and cultural achievements. The deputy pointed out in this context the role of education which might prevent in the future the emergence of new crisis phenomena. Speaking of the need for the state in the field of personnel training, she pointed out the need for greater care about vocational education.

Deputy Wladyslaw Sabaj, member of the United Peasant Party (ZSL), said the principal aim for the near future in the food economy is for our country to attain food self-sufficiency. This is dictated by both external and internal conditions. We are, after all, witness to the fact that a food war has been waged against Poland and, as never before, the political struggle has been transfered to economic spheres: Food is becoming a political weapon. In connection with this, it is the task of agriculture and the food industry to achieve an increase in order to secure the provision of food for the Polish nation, to supply raw materials for the processing industry and to intensify the future exports of foodstuffs. The achievement of this aim, Deputy Sabaj said, requires radical measures to be taken in the entire economy.

The last speaker on this point, concerning the economy, was Deputy Stanislaw Galecki, from the PZPR. He devoted his speech to issues pertaining to housing construction. This is an issue of great significance. Describing the current housing situation, the deputy said it represents a threat to normal development of the family and to successful development of agriculture and food economy. The speaker listed the conditions which must be fulfilled in order to speed up the rate of housing construction. These conditions are as follows: organizing efficient investment services, securing construction sites well in advance, producing less material-consuming construction elements, better utilization of existing housing resources, conducting a credit policy to back up the development of housing construction. These are, indeed, very important issues.

Next, voting took place on these two points of the agenda. During the voting the Sejm approved this year's budget laws and adopted a resolution approving the government's activities last year, and also passed the government's report on implementation of the plan and budget last year.

As you remember, the agenda of the debate in the 2-day session contains a total of 11 items, 2 of which have now been completed and debate on the third item has already begun. In this next item on the agenda, deputy Wladyslaw Kupiec from the ZSL presented a report by the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and of the Legislative Work Commission on the deputies' bill on legal advisers. The speaker stressed the significance of this legal act for the consolidation of law and order in our country. It introduces solutions to ensure observance of the law in the activity of all economic and administrative units, at the same time giving legal advisers a high professional standing.

After this introduction by the deputy, a discussion on this item began. It was begun by Deputy Zdzislaw Czesejko-Sochacki, who has just finished speaking. We will be returning to the discussion, to the other items on today's agenda -- and there is a total of 11, as we have said -- in further radio news bulletins. In the meantime, thank you and back to the studio.

Legal Advisers Bill Passed

LD061348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Reporter's dispatch fromthe Polish Sejm]

[Excerpts] The agenda of the 23d session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic contains 11 items. The 2-day deliberations are continuing. They began today a few minutes after 0900. Henryk Jablonski is on the Council of State benches and the proceedings are chaired by Deputy Speaker Andrzej Werblen. A moment ago the first break in the proceedings ended and I will give a short account of what has been happening in the building in Wiejska St. up to now.

In the discussion on the deputies' bill on the profession of legal adviser, the floor was taken by: Deputy Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, (PZPR); Cecylia Moderacka, (SD); Rudolf Puchala, nonparty, (PZKS) [Polish Catholic Social Union] and Jaswiga Biernat, (ZSL). The deputies, expressing support for the content of this legal act, stressed that a good legal advisory service is necessary for economic organizations in the situation of economic reform. This act is one of the factors which guarantee the law-abiding functioning of the economic system and complements the recently passed act on the functioning of enterprises. The Sejm unanimously passed the act on the profession of legal adviser. Then, as I said, a break was announced; now, after the break, the debate has just resumed. The next item on the agenda is a report by the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and of the Legislative Work Commission on the deputies' bill on the principles for carrying on, in the territory of the Polish People's Republic, economic activity inthe small-scale production sector by foreign corporate bodies and individuals. The rapporteur is Deputy Longin Cegielski. Our next report from the Sejm building will be in about an hour.

Foreign Industry Law Debated

LD061358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Unidentified correspondent report from Sejm session in Warsaw 6 July]

[Excerpt] Piotr Stefanski, deputy speaker of the Sejm, assured the chairmanship of today's session when it resumed after a break.

As the next point of the agenda the house examined a draft law on the principles for conducting activities by foreign corporate bodies and individuals on Polish territory. This is the known law, or draft law, on Polonia enterprises. Presenting a report on this document, ZSL Deputy Longin Cogielski stated that its aim is the development of small-scale manufacture and the broadening of cooperation in this field with foreign partners, and in particular with Polonia. The practice of the past few years demonstrates that Polonia firms give evidence of relatively high efficiency and flexibility of action. Despite the fact that the production of Polonia enterprises is still small in the country, their focus on domestic production has resulted in their prominence on the market, thus alleviating the effects of the crisis.

It is also necessary to emphasize the positive influence of the firms' style of working on crafts and small-scale manufacture. For these reasons, Deputy Longin Cegielski requested, on behalf of Sejm Commissions which participated in the elaboration of the draft law, that the Sejm adopt a law on this issue.

So far two people have taken the floor on this question: Alojzy Melich and Edmund Osmanczyk, who is speaking right now.

Debates Continue

LD061540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Reporter's dispatch from the Sejm]

[Excerpts] Our parliament has been deliberating for 2 hours now since the break. I shall recall that Deputy Speaker of the Sejm Piotr Stefanski is now in the chair. About 20 minutes ago discussion was completed on the next point of the agenda. The house examined a draft law on the principles for conducting activity by foreign corporate bodies and individuals on Polish territory. In the debate Alojzy Melich, PZPR; Edmund Osmanczyk, nonparty member; Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, SD; and Tadeusz Orlof, ZSL, took the floor.

Voting has taken place and with one abstention the Sejm passed the law on principles for conducting economic activity by corporate bodies and individuals in the field of small-scale manufacture on Polish territory. This is an important law and, I think, a very necessary one.

The fifth point of the agenda has now begun. At the moment, Deputy Franciszek Sadurski is delivering his report — the report of the Commission for Internal Affairs and Jurisdiction and the Legislative Commission, on the government's draft law on real estate register and mortgage.

Deputy Franciszek Sadurski stated at the outset that despite the fact that this draft law does not arouse as many emotions as the other ones, it is nonetheless important since it concerns many millions of Polish farmers, among others.

Sejm Session Concludes 6 July

LD062220 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 6 July -- Polish Sejm (parliament) today ended a two day meeting during which it gave the government a unanimous vote of approval for its 1981 performance, passed the 1982 budget and a law on the operation of foreign [word indistinct]. Today's debates were attended by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

In the morning the house carried on the discussion, started the previous day, of the government activity last year and the proposed 1982 budget. Next the parliament proceeded to discuss the bill on the principles of carrying out economic activity by foreign (?corporate) bodies and physical persons in Poland in the field of small-scale manufacturing. The law was passed with one abstention.

In the next item of the agenda the house introduced change to the statute of the Polish Sejm by adding a supplement on the setting up of the State Tribunal and appointing the Social and Economic Council attached to the Polish Sejm. The house elected the State Tribunal. This body is being elected from outside the Sejm for the duration of the Sejm's term of office. Under the Polish Constitution the chairman of the State Tribunal is, ex officio, the first president of the Supreme Court, while the Sejm elects deputy chairman, 22 members and 5 deputy members. At least half of the members of the tribunal should be composed of people qualified for occupying the post of judge.

The house then proceeded to appoint the first 94 members of the Sejm's Social and Economic Council. The floor was taken on that issue by the council's chairman, Dep. Jan Szczepanski, independent.

The speaker recalled different concepts and expectations which accompanied the setting up of that body as well as the mode and course of appointing cadres to the council who, according to the key determined by the Sejm's Presidium, were named by industrial plants, state and cooperative farms, and professional and social organizations. So far 94 candidates to the council have been appointed for 120 seats envisaged by the law. The council will examine issues presented to it by the Sejm Presidium, committees and other bodies of the parliament. The council will also pass resolutions of its own initiative -- it may also submit those issues which it considers important and necessary to be sent to the Sejm for examination.

The council is composed of several dozen workers and farmers as well as university graduates, including 5 research workers and 4 university professors. It is also composed of people with elementary and vocational education, craftsmen. So far the council [words indistinct] women.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST

LD021128 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Jul 82

["Enthusiasts of the 'Trial of Strength'" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul -- Zbigniew Romaszewski, a physicist by education but unfortunately engaging in politics in an amateur capacity since belonging to KOS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], and later to the Solidarity trade union at the level of the National Commission, gave an interview to Danish journalist Martin Burkhart which was published in the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL, writes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. In it he spoke as a representative of those activists of Solidarity, which has been suspended, who despite the martial law regime, are carrying on illegal, underground activity, and attempting by all means to slow down the process of normalization of sociopolitical life in the country. In his interview [words indistinct] this activity in the eyes of the West German public in a way which [words indistinct].

Mr Romaszewski, continues the paper, has probably already forgotten how tragically the first attempt to put pressure on the government using strikes as a "political weapon" ended. He has forgotten that the sole result of these irresponsible actions was great social harm, both moral and material. It was also an unncessary tragic clash during which Polish blood was spilt. If in the past 6 months the [words indistinct] correlation of forces between the enemies of socialist power and its defenders has changed, it is not to the advantage of the adventuristic conspirators. The enthusiasts of the "trial of strength," which use strikes, ignoring the possible dangerous consequences of their activities for the whole of society, the people and the state, have no hope of achieving anything by this course apart from causing damage, possible irreparable damage, notes ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in conclusion.

More on Romaszewski

LD061512 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 6 Jul 82

["Zbigniew Romaszewski: [Plotter by the Grace of God" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 July -- TRYBUNA LUDU today criticized former KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] adherent and head of the Solidarnosc Mazowsze chapter's intervention committee Zbigniew Romaszewski, a physicist by profession, who recently granted an interview for DER SPIEGEL West German weekly. The party paper charged him with megalomania, mental imbalance, and said people like him are socially dangerous. The daily noted that in the interview Romaszewski applied a tactics of threats but failed to provide evidence for allegations concerning the Polish authorities.

The daily described Romaszewski's activities as a representative of a small group of opposition activists who "would not omit a chance to manifest their hostility towards socialism and disapproval for moves made by the Polish authorities."

It accused him of following the former Solidarnosc leadership last autumn in claiming that he and those like him are for peace but masses press for confrontation. Quoting Romaszewski as saying "Me and my colleagues from the Solidarnosc do not find terrorism the right thing," TRYBUNA LUDU appended a footnote to "Solidarnosc" saying: "The circles of antisocialist opposition, which has nothing in common with the trade union, to be more exact." It also recalled that Romaszewski himself was the boss of Solidarnosc militant gangs in the autumn of 1981.

"Romaszewski can be a classical example for the genuine targets and strivings of those who hide behind the Solidarnosc signboard. Unfortunately it was such professional antisocialists for whom the scientific status was only a protective shield who were entrusted with the leadership of the organization which claimed to be a trade union. Formerly opposition activists and now plotters by the grace of God, they acted and continue to act against the worker Solidarnosc," the paper charged.

FORMER STEELWORKS SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST ARRESTED

AU021130 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jun 82 p 5

[PAP report: "The Arrest of a Joint Organizer of the Strike at the Lenin Steelworks"]

[Text] The military garrison prosecutor's office in Krakow has informed us of the arrest of Stanislaw Handzlik, deputy chairman of the Solidarity Workers Committee at the Lenin steelworks. He is accused of being a joint organizer of a strike at the Krakow steelworks after the introduction of martial law on 13 December last year and of supervising the publishing of printed matter and leaflets calling on people to continue protest actions.

After the strike had been called off, Stanislaw Handzlik went underground, signing illegal printed matter with antistate contents in his own name. Warrants for his arrest had been issued.

Investigations are continuing.

ARMY-PZPR BODIES NOTE SHORTCOMINGS IN PILA

LD051026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] An armed forces inspectorate commission, together with representatives of the PZPR Central Committee Central Audit Commission, last week reviewed implementation of the recommendations made during complex checks carried out in March this year in Pila Voivodship. New checks were made in the voivodship offices, enterprises and training and educational as well as health service, communal and service establishments in 17 towns and parishes.

It has been ascertained that many instances of negligence revealed during the checks in March have not been eliminated. This applies, in particular, to the functioning of offices, construction, housing and agricultural economy. The situation in trade and services, health service, transportation, education and training has been assessed as slightly better.

The reason why the deficiencies revealed in March still exist lies in the formal or dismissive way of treating the proposals and instructions of the inspecting commission at the time, since they have not been passed to relevant bodies for implementation. Consequently, a considerable number of post-inspection proposals and recommendations have not been implemented.

In view of this, during a briefing to sum up the checks attended by Lt Gen Jozef Uzycki, member of the Military Council of National Salvation and commander of the Pomeranian Military District, and by representatives of the Central Audit Commission, Lt Gen Wladyslaw Mrqz, chief of the Armed Forces Inspectorate, rigorously recommended that essential methodical activities should be carried out and a full elimination of the ascertained negligences and deficiencies should be implemented.

MINISTRIES RECEIVE SELF-MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

LD062000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] There has recently been an increase in the number of applications to minstries for the resumption of activity by workers' self-managements. The Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry has already consented to the reactivation of self-managements in the furniture factory in Elblag, in the Krakow paper industry plants, and in the Siedlce timber production enterprise. A further seven applications are awaiting consideration. These include applications regarding such giants as the cellulose and paper plant in Kwidzyn and Swiecie.

In the next few days further plants will receive consent for self-management activity. However, this will not apply to the enterprises of the Ministry of Metallury and Engineering Industry. Admittedly, several dozen applications have already been made by interested parties in this matter, but bearing in mind the need for certain conditions to be fulfilled, only nine qualified for a final decision.

The sluggishness of the process of the regeneration of self-managements arises not merely from the attitudes of the work force, as is sometimes thought. For instance, the directors themselves have a decisive say in this matter, since it is after an application from them that the minister is able to grant consent to the activity of a self-management. The small number of applications in this matter leads us to assume that some of the economic administration prefers to function within the old framework which still completely contradicts the assumptions of the economic reform.

GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE AID TO UNDERPRIVILEGED

Deputy Minister Interviewed

LD052010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] A press conference took place today at the Council of Ministers office, devoted to the recent communique on protection for the lowest-placed groups of the population. Our reporter at the press conference, Marek Szelewicki, talked to the deputy minister of labor, wages and social affairs, Krzysztof Gorski, on the subject.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Minister, first and foremost, who is affected by the government communique on protection for the lowest-placed groups of the population?

[Answer] The government, with very limited means at its disposal for this purpose, has tried, as we did in previous months, to reach those groups which, according to our assessments, are in the most difficult situation. This group, as I personally see it, should include above all families with many children and in this situation, this planned help will come in the form of a one-time benefit directed to the children and dependents of those families and those are families with incomes below Z3,500 per person. That is one group [words indistinct] most in need of money.

The second group, in a very difficult situation -- and we are fully aware of it -- are old-age pensioners and annuitants, who get the lowest benefits or close to the lowest. For this group too a one-time, probably Z3,000, benefit is planned for this autumn, as emergency aid in a sort of anticipation of the big reform of pensions to be linked with the gradual liquidation of the old pension scheme, which will most probably begin on 1 January 1983.

The third group is perhaps the most controversial one. Within the resources which have been set aside a pay rise is also planned for the lowest paid. That is the controversial element, because the lowest wages are frequently paid to people who are not the main breadwinners. (?These wages) are supplementary.

But our purpose here is to get to people living alone who have lost out most markedly in the recent period, in spite of compensation; and to some extent to young people, who get the lowest or close to the lowest wages and whose living conditions cannot be classed as excellent.

[Question] Perhaps you can give us an estimated figure. By how much will wages be raised?

[Answer] Of course. We want to bring about a situation in which the lowest wages in Poland, together with the compensation, are between Z5,300-5,400; nobody should get a lower remuneration for full-time job.

[Question] Minister, the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Services must have done battle with colleagues from the Ministry of Finance for a sum to cover these protective measures. How much is it going to cost?

[Answer] I am not able to give you a totally accurate answer because this battle is still in progress. At the moment, the discussion concerns between Z20 and 30 billion. That is what we can eventually afford. All the time the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission and we ourselves are keeping accounts. On the one hand, we are calculating the needs and they are calculating the possibilities of the production (?network).

[Question] Minister, a last question, when will we know everything about the solutions you have just mentioned?

[Answer] The details will be known in full most probably in the course of this month, but I can already give an estimated date for their implementation. Most probably the lowest wages will be raised as of 1 August, the additional benefits, the additional one-time benefits for pensioners and annuitants and for children and dependents will probably be set in motion and paid at the turn of September-October, somewhere around the beginning of autumn; and the means allocated to the social services -- that is the easiest matter -- will probably be available around August-September. [end recording]

Communique Released

LD022324 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The Government Press Office presented today important information on the actions of the Council of Ministers aimed at alleviating the effects of the rise in the cost of living. The communique states that during the first half of the present year there was a clear fall in the real incomes of most social groups. It is connected with the price hike within the framework of the reform of the retail food prices and also with the introduction of new principles for determining prices in enterprises. As has been stated on more than one occasion, the fall in real income was not the result of the implementation of new economic mechanisms, it is a result of the difficulties in repaying loans and especially of the disproportions which occurred in the last period and which were violently exacerbated by destructive activities.

All this resulted in a decline in production and in a deterioration in the production efficiency. In accordance with the intentions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and despite the difficult economic situation the government undertook and is systematically undertaking actions aimed at limiting the effects on the living standard especially among those social groups in the most difficult material situation. This aim was to have been promoted by the principles for the compensation of the prices of the basic foodstuffs, energy and fuel, the decisions regarding the extension of the area to which official and rationed prices apply, the maintenance of budget subsidies on a series of basic items. Credit is also being extended to young married couplies on more favorable terms, additional means are being set up to limit the costs of summer vacations for children and the youth, and so forth.

In conditions of a profound economic crisis these actions obviously cannot shield all the public from a decline in the living standard.

Full compensation for the rise in the cost of living to all social groups is impossible in the current economic conditions. An operation of this kind could be based only on additional expenditure not covered by the value of goods and services produced, which would result in upsetting the economic balance which has begun to be achieved in recent months.

In this situation the government recognizes the need first for raising the lowest remuneration to employees and of the derivatives associated with them: This applies to both those empolyees who draw a minimal wage and to those employees who draw a wage which only marginally exceeds the minimum; second for increasing the lowest old age and other pensions, which would be a payment of advances, preceding a general reform of the old-age and other pension systems planned from the start of the coming year based on the gradual elimination of the so-called old portfolio [stary portfel] -- owing to technical difficulties which make it impossible to implement this increase in the form of monthly payments, it is proposed that the increase be paid in the form of a one-time sum; third, the payment of a sum in advance for the needs of the third quarter, continued from the 1981 reform of family allowances; fourth, the increase of funds for social aid, which makes it possible to reach more effectively those persons and families in the most difficult conditions who nevertheless are not covered by the system solutions. The proposals to alleviate the rise in the cost of living for these persons and families who are economically weakest will be subject to consultation and agreement in the immediate future.

In the critical economic situation the proposed range of measures to alleviate the effects of the rise in the cost of living uses up all the current resources available to the state. In these conditions only more intensive and productive work can provide more financial income which is crucial for improving the living conditions of most families.

This should be promoted by the new principles governing the remuneration of state enterprise employees, arising from the economic reform. The Council of Ministers resolution adopted 25 June 1982 on the adaptation in 1982 of the forms of remuneration for state enterprise employees to the principles of the economic reform, creates possibilities for further improvement in the remuneration system in enterprises which achieve satisfactory economic results. The solutions adopted in the resolution offer better opportunities than those to date for the implementation of the principle of higher wages for better work. Also, in accordance with announcements, a comprehensive draft reform of the wages system will soon be submitted for public discussion. It will come into effect at the beginning of next year. It will represent a summing up of the first stage of economic reform, and its goal will be to enhance motivation for effective work through the possibility of a more dynamic increase in remuneration.

VICE MINISTER PRESENTS NEW HOUSING PROGRAM

LD041808 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 July -- A new housing programme covering the period up to 1990 is to be submitted for public consultation in Poland in mid-July. The assumptions of this programme were presented at a press conference here last night by Vice-Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Czeslaw Kotela.

He indicated that the programme formulates the key directions of activity in the sphere of housing construction, envisages the state's comprehensive assistance for all its forms, and seeks to stimulate the initiative of all those who are waiting for a flat of their own. The programme is an open one and does not determine precisely the housing targets for the individual years to come. It only estimates that the number of flats to be constructed until 1985 should amount to some 300,000 annually, and after 1985 to some 400,000 annually. The definite fitures are going to be agreed in successive many-year and annual plans depending on the current conditions.

Simultaneously with the housing programme, many legal acts facilitating housing construction are being prepared as well as programmes of developing the production of building materials.

Generally the programme is intended to accelerate the pace of housing construction and expand its various forms through creating favourable legal, financial and technical solutions.

BANKS URGED TO LIMIT CREDIT TO PROFITABLE FIRMS

LD022156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The money and market situation in the first 6 months of this year was discussed at today's session of the Banks' Council. It also considered the assumptions of the planned balance-sheet for the population's financial income and expenditure for the third quarter of the current year.

It was assessed that the reform of retail prices, introduced in the first quarter, together with the compensation system, has slowed down the rate of growth of the inflationary gap but it has not led to market equilibrium. The growth in the financial income of the population, which is still high, is not accompanied by corresponding deliveries of goods, particularly in the case of many consumer goods.

From the forecast which has been worked out, it arises that in the third quarter a visible improvement in the financial and market situation will not occur unless relevant action is taken to increase the supply of goods, and to regulate the monetary income of the population.

In this situation, the council has instructed the banks to consistently implement the [word indistinct] principles for financing units of the socialized economy with bank credit, exclusively in cases where they are conducting profitable activity which is socially and economically useful.

NEW COFFEE, TEA, ALCOHOL PRICING REPORTED

LD031744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] According to PAP, new prices for alcohol, coffee and tea and new regulations on alcoholic drink retail sales will come into effect 5 July, that is, this coming Monday. Let us start, then, with a short piece of information. The rationed retail of vodka in quantities set for June of the current year and at existing prices is maintained. There will be 11 sorts of vodka controlled in the rationing retail system. These will be, among others, Baltyk, Jarzebiak, Klubowa Specjalna, Soplice, Staropolska, Winiak Klubowy and several varieties of sweetened vodkas. These varieties, which will only be available through the rationed retail system, will cost the same as before. The rest, on the other hand, which will be sold without any coupons, will be 40 percent more expensive, on average. However, prices of Czysta and Stolowa vodkas will be raised from Z330 to Z500. Prices of Polish-produced wines and drinking mead will increase by 20 percent. Prices of imported wines will increase by 10 percent. The price of beer will not change.

One hundred grams of coffee will cost Z140, while tea will cost, for example, Z13 for Popularna, Z20 for Madras and Z15 for Gruzinska. Thus, tea will be between 60 and 100 percent more expensive, depending on the sort, coffee, on the other hand, will be 30 percent more. Tea, as we remember, has been one of the few foodstuffs still available in the market. Only in recent months has it begun to disappear from the shops' shelves. According to the statements delivered at the press conference in the Council of Ministers building, this year deliveries are at the same level as in previous years and, as a matter of fact, there should be no shortages of tea. Perhaps after the prices increase it will reappear on the market in sufficient quantities to make it possible to shop normally.

There will probably still be some shortages of coffee. Deliveries are almost 1/2 of those in previous years. One should also expect that the free retail sale introduction of alcohol, admittedly at increased prices, will also increase clients' interest in swapping the alcohol available for coffee coupons.

As far as alcohol is concerned, two issues are worth emphasizing. First, prices of the highest content of alcohol are still rising more quickly. This should make us change our consumption pattern. However, let us add that it would be beneficial if, following this sort of price policy, proportions in market deliveries were changed, too. More wine and beer, less vodka — after all, this is the consumption pattern that we are after.

The second issue is connected with retaining alcohol coupons. Perhaps the rationed retail of alcohol will be lifted shortly, if equilibrium is achieved in this market after these price changes. One thing is certain: These decisions should restrict profiteering in alcohol vending dens, on the market and in catering to a large extent.

Speaking of catering, profit margins in catering should not be changed for alcohol, tea and coffee. Catering will, of course, be supplied with goods at the higher prices, but the value of the margin should stay the same.

In conclusion, let us add that no further retail price increases for basic foodstuffs, industrial goods and services that are on a list of official prices are envisaged for the current year. Prices for medical dressings and places in sleeping cars will be exceptions. The so-called agreed prices [ceny umowne] might go up, especially for articles that are considered to be luxury. As each price increases it will evoke much discussion. However, let us take into account the fact that in our present economic situation different means, including rising prices, are being used to work for market equilibrium. The best way, however, is to increase production.

ARMY MORALE REPORTEDLY DECLINING SINCE DECEMBER

PM051327 Paris LE MATIN in French 23 Jun 82 p 13

[Zbigniew Kulewski dispatch: "Poland — Army Sick of Martial Law" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Six months of martial law have been sufficient to make the Army sick of the crisis. A clandestine Solidarity leader has managed to send to LE MATIN an analysis of that crisis with a report written by an officer from a Pomeranian garrison in support of that thesis. Obviously, the author has signed his article with a pseudonym. Warsaw -- What if Solidarity were to join battle again? The question did not make General Zyto, a prominent member of the Polish junta, turn a hair. If one of his friends is to be believed, the answer is simple: "We will eliminate as many of them as necessary — 10,000 or 15,000 if need be. We need peace and we will have it."

General Zyto has become notorious as a result of his abrupt utterances devoid of nuances. But not all officers are inclined to bluster so much — far from it.

On the contrary, certain signs of demoralization in the Army cast doubt on its ability to participate in any act of brutal repression. Inthis connection a report written by an officer from a Pomeranian garrison which has "reached" the Solidarity leadership admits the malaise.

According to that officer, young conscripts no longer conceal their hostility toward the new order. NCO's, who feel exhausted as a result of having to perform an increasing number of extra fatigue duties, have even demanded that work-free Saturdays and Sundays be restored. "Professional soldiers are disillusioned and bitter," the report reads, "and they no longer trust General Jaruzelski, whom they unkindly call 'our stupid mole.'" They say that the people who spit as they walk by will soon spit in their faces.

"Furthermore, young officers have been disappointed by Jaruzelski's attitude toward the state, the party and the old high-ranking officers. They no longer believe in his promise of a 'big cleanup' made when he was elected to the post of first secretary."

At that time, during a meeting of commanders in the Warsaw Military District, the general made a speech announcing sweeping changes. After asking civilian guests to leave, he expressed his views on the political leadership, comparing it with a "dunghill" and, more subtly, a "hornets' nest." He then asked for 18 months to "restore order." If the report from Pomerania is to be believed, he has already lost his wager. "He is becoming increasingly dependent on the security services since only they have information."

The military are indignant at the fact that the police from the motorized brigades (the ZOMO)[Motorized Reserves of Citizens's Militia], the militia's shock regiments, often pose as soldiers after removing militia insignia from their combat uniforms. Soldiers are convinced that the militiamen dream of nothing but repression and killing and that only the presence of the army still restrains them.... Young officers demand that the armed forces be reorganized and incompetent and careerist commanders eliminated. They believe that the present promotion system and society's militarization could well lead to a worsening in the situation because traditional incompetence will be made worse by the demands of military discipline.

Still according to that report, official propaganda has been losing ground in the barracks. However, when asked whether the troops would open fire in the event of riots, the author of the report states: "There are also some soldiers who would be prepared to fire on other soldiers."

The deterioration in the Army's morale is a factor which the opposition must take into account because no one believes any longer in a repetition of the peaceful miracle of August 1980. If the Army were to disintegrate, Soviet intervention would become the only possibility. But nonetheless Solidarity's regional leadership in Warsaw has recently suggested to enterprise commissions and their clandestine network that they should prepare for organizing an indefinite general strike. In fact, the clandestine leaders realize that they will be unable to "organize" such a movement and merely hope that they will be able to control it with a view to limiting any excesses. However, they are convinced that something must be organized since otherwise some uncontrolled revolt could break out.

Such a strike would be started in September, but many moderate trade union leaders secretly hope that meanwhile the threat of such a confrontation will persuade the authorities to draw back. So far, however, nothing has occurred that would sustain that optimism. A few days ago, Primate Glemp admitted to the church's Social Council that the authorities have rejected the idea of any dialogue. The general impression this spring is that everything is standing still. There is no indication of any thaw.

JABLONSKI SENDS HOLIDAY GREETINGS TO REAGAN

LD031456 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw, 2 July -- On the occasion of national holiday of the United States of America on July 4, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski sent a message of congratulations to President of the United States of America Ronald Reagan.

TRYBUNA LUDU SPECULATES ON SHULTZ NOMINATION

AU061640 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jul 82 p 6

[Z. Les. article: "George Pratt Shultz"]

[Text] News of his nomination as new secretary of state reached G.P. Shultz while he was in London, from where he caught the next Concorde to Washington last Saturday. There he met President Reagan straightaway. After this meeting of over 3 hours, journalists converged on him, but he did not tell them much. He said that his views "coincide with those of the President," that "he will try to strengthen peace in this troubled world" and the "he will keep quiet for the time being."

This last statement can be fully understood in view of the fact that A. Haig will continue to run the State Department until Shultz's candidacy is confirmed by the Senate. Before this happens, he will be subjected to a long process of talks with the Foreign Affairs Committee and only in several weeks' time will he take the helm of American diplomacy.

What kind of helmsman will he be? The opinions of observers are not unanimous, but the view is prevalent that, unlike Haig, who had a reputation as an independent man, taking on for himself rather great powers in the shaping of foreign policy, as an expert who now and then professed a different view from that of a "hawk" just like Weinberger and who preferred to listen to his own advice, Shultz is very strongly attached to the great capital's circles but because he has no experience in diplomatic circles he is better suited to the group of loyal supporters of the President's hard line who surround him.

Born in 1920 in New York, G.P. Shultz is a graduate of the well-known Princeton University. For many years he was a lecturer and dean of the economics faculty at Chicago University and also carried out the duties of director of the Budget Office, and under Nixon he was secretary of the Treasury and secretary of labor. He took part in the work of the President's economic advisers many times, and his numerous scholarly works, concerning among other things the dynamics of the labor movement, administrative organization and financial matters, point out that he tends to be interested in domestic problems.

Although he has made many foreign trips -- he knows Europe well, has had talks lately with President Miterrand, Chancellor Schmidt, Premier Thatcher and Premier Suzuki of Japan, among other people, and is even said to be the chief organizer of the recent Versailles summit -- he is still better known as a scholar, economist and president of a powerful industrial concern than as a figure in international relations.

In this context, the opinion of H. Kissinger, former head of American diplomacy, that "Shultz's nomination was the best one out of all the possibilities," was accepted with some surprise. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH, together with part of the American and West European press, does not share this view. "Haig's resignation," says the paper, "is bad news for the Western alliance. When one looks at the people around Reagan, at Weinberger, Clark and right now the new secretary of state, Shultz, one can see that Reagan is guided by pure instinct."

In the American "Who's Who" one can read that G.P. Shultz is a former American Marine officer, the father of three daughters and two sons who likes playing tennis and golf. Although he is said to have had success at both sports, of more importance to the world is the question whether the new U.S. secretary of state will be able to take part in a rather more difficult and responsible game -- a game which is at present the most important one for mankind and whose stakes are the peaceful future of the world.

PRESS CRITICIZES U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Haig Resignation Linked

LD032248 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 3 Jul -- In a reference to the policy of economic sanctions pursued by the United States vis-a-vis socialist states, ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator [name indistinct] Stefanowicz wrote that "historical experience shows that no sanctions, blockades or trade wars have ever produced the expected results."

He pointed out that one of the reasons for the failure of economic sanctions was usually the initiator's inability to make others observe them honestly as, he indicated, is now the case with America's West European allies.

"Americans do not realize in the least that over the past several years the awareness of economic (and not only economic) unity of the 'Old World' has revived in both parts of Europe," he said.

"What is more a European regards the whole of Europe as his natural cradle, and, independently of the temporary, negative circumstances, views his destiny in precisely this perspective," he added and pointed out that not only the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt but also other European politicians who object to American policy of sanctions vis-a-vis Poland and the USSR, are aware of the historical menace inherent in the ideas of dividing Europe again (with) the help of economic (means).

"Only one man in Reagan's administration, who knew Europe well, was aware of all that. Therefore, the inauguration of the policy of blockade by President Reagan made him resign the office of the secretary of state. He was ready to support bad policy but did not want to take the responsibility for an obvious error," Zycie Warszawy commentator concluded.

APN Criticism

AU021134 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jun 82 p 7

[Gennadiy Pisarevskiy (APN) article written especially for TRYBUNA LUDU "Reagan's Embargomania"]

[Text] Everything indicates that Ronald Reagan is currently experiencing another attack of embargomania -- a hereditary disease in the White House, one may say. Just like his most anticommunist predecessors, such as Truman, the current President thinks that a ban on exports of American goods to the USSR will slow down the ship of the Soviet economy or even cause it to run aground.

Years ago, the Truman administration banned 2,800 items from a list of exports to the USSR. The ban even covered children's toys. Nevertheless, contrary to the calculations of American strategists, the USSR quickly developed its national economy, was the first to start work on the conquest of space, achieved armaments equality with the United States, and threw the policy "from a position of strength" onto the garbage heap of history.

In wanting to halt the process of detente and freeze East-West cooperation, Reagan right now is creating the threat of greater unemployment in the developed capitalist countries.

Orders by socialist countries from Western Europe guarantee jobs for over 2 million people today.

American experts have calculated that every billion dollars of growth in U.S. trade turnover with the socialist countries creates 90,000 more jobs. If the United States conducted trade with the USSR to the extent that the FRG does (of course, in proportion to the United States' economic potential), then the number of unemployed Americans would fall by 1 million. Nevertheless, countrary to all logic, the current administration has made trade a sacrificial lamb on the altar of the god of anti-Sovietism, if I may say so.

When the White House stopped the "caterpillar tractor" firm from sending tractors to the USSR for pipe-laying, Soviet specialists quickly organized the production of these tractors at the Sterlitamak plants in Bashkiria. The technical specifications of these machines are higher than those of the American machines. During the 11th five-year-plan (1981-5), 1,700 such machines are being manufactured, which will fully meet our needs. As a result, it is not the USSR that has lost out, but the "caterpillar tractor" firm. We can only express pity over this, because the firm is one of our old partners.

As the Washington POST of 19 June reported, Mr Lee Morgan, president of "Caterpillar tractor," wrote to President Reagan as follows: "A situation therefore has arisen in which the Soviet market has been closed to us, the Japanese are grabbing orders, the lines at the unemployment offices are getting longer, and, what is more, one gets the impression that the Soviet pipeline, which is meant to carry natural gas to Western Europe, will be built regardless of the circumstances."

The new attack of embargomania is being sharply criticized in Western Europe as well. EEC foreign ministers have called the White House declaration a violation of international law.

FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described the idea of exerting pressure on either side by means of trade exchange as funny and absurd in the light of the current volume of trade between East and West.

Frankly, one has to say Reagan has stepped up a second "cold war" in his latest speeches and interviews and with his decisions to exert greater economic pressure on the socialist countries. However, also this war -- somewhat enlarged, modernized and better supported by propaganda -- will not bring the White House anything but financial, political and even social losses (for example, unemployment). History passed sentence in the "cold war" case long ago and does not intend to review it.

RZECZPOSPOLITA FAVORS MORE TRADE WITH EEC

LD031544 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 3 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] PAP Warsaw 3 July -- The RZECZPOSPOLITA daily examines Poland's trade with the Common Market, which "used to be for Poland the most important partner in economic cooperation with capitalist countries", and said that "the further development of export (....), not only of raw materials but also other goods, would contribute to changing the negative trend in Poland's relations with the EEC countries.

Also, "Poland's exports possibilities have become a touchstone of her credibility as an economic partner and offer certain changes for a systematic payment of her debt" the daily observed.

Pointing to the factors, which like the traditional character of trade between Poland and the EEC member countries, speak in favour continuing years-long ties, RZECZPOSPOLITA noted many obstacles created by the EEC in the field, among which the quota system, protectionist measures, and preferential duty agreements, as well as trade restrictions toward Poland, are the major ones.

"Trade and credit restrictions that the EEC declared early this year continue to constitute a serious burden for mutual economic relations (....). Their lifting, just like liberalization of terms of trade, would be beneficial for mutual economic cooperation," RZECZPOSPOLITA asserted.

TRYBUNA LUDU WARNS FRANCE AGAINST BREAKING TIES

LD031520 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 3 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 July -- TRYBUNA LUDU today charged France with having frozen her relations with Poland since December 13 and warned that an abyss may split Warsaw and Paris to make impossible a return to the old, mutually beneficial relations the moment Poland's international relations are back to normal.

Till December 13 "Paris showed a relatively high degree of understanding for the complicated situation in Poland", but "failed to retain the understanding after that day", the paper said.

The paper deplored the fact that it was "France who went further on in freezing relations with Poland than did other Western countries which realize that attempts to isolate Poland in the international forum would not favour gradual stabilization in this country and lifting martial law".

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to reject French claims that the freezing of the relations with Poland came as a result of the assessment of martial law ensuing from political and ideological principles of French socialists, and said "we have grounds to believe that the French stand is determined by other fundamental reasons." In this context the paper pointed to a certain rapprochment between Paris and NATO stand over the period of Reagan presidency and to attempts to reduce the influence of French Communists at home.

"We would not attempt to say what is and what is not in tune with the interest of France. (...). [punctuation as received] But with progress of stability in Poland and with gradual lifting of martial law, a time will come when Poland will normalize her international relations. May there not turn out that there is an abyss between Warsaw and Paris which could make it impossible to return to the old -- and we would like to stress -- mutually profitable relations between the two," the paper said.

PZPR ORGAN ASSAILS BUNDESTAG RESOLUTION

LD070848 Warsaw PAP in English 0721 GMT 7 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 7 July — "Undoubtedly the Polish public opinion would see the adoption by the Bundestag of such a peculiar resolution as a very serious act, which could significantly influence the further development of the normalization process between Warsaw and Bonn," said today's TRYBUNA LUDU commenting on the draft Bundestag resolution put forth by 37 deputies from CDU and CSE at the end of March. The draft resolution demands that the Government of the FRG intervene with the Polish Government in order to free all the internees. The resolution is, according to TRYBUNA LUDU, "another attempt at interference in Polish internal affairs".

"It would be wrong to think that the representatives of the parties of the ruling coalition and of the FRG Government, which has been conducting a dialogue of normalization with Poland for the last ten years, had attempted to oppose the adoption by the Bundestag of such a resolution defying the norms of international coexistence," continued TRYBUNA' "The CDU/CSU deputies' motion was passed over unanimously, without any objections, to the foreign committee of the Bundestag. As can be seen the attitude towards Polish affairs still serves to cement all the parties in the Bundestag," the Polish paper noted.

TRYBUNA LUDU wrote further: "We reject insinuations included in the draft Bundestag's resolution. The Federal Republic of Germany has not closed the chapter of the past in relations with Poland. It does not have any moral authorization to teach us how to behave. The awareness of wrongs and suffering remains alive in our society.

"The FRG precisely and strictly adheres to the restrictive recommendations of NATO and the EEC against Poland. It does not even observe the duties resulting from Poland's and the FRG's membership in GATT. It has also limited the level and planes for political and social contacts with Poland, thus unilaterally violating decisions taken jointly by the two states. There is no doubt that in that situation the new anti-Polish initiative of the Bundestag puts the process of normalization to a hard test."

"One should voice the hope that in the Federal Republic of Germany there will appear circles thinking soberly and realistically which at the same time will be strong enough to make the Bundestag give up the attempt to interfere into internal affairs of our country. For one can hardly expect that the Polish Government and parliament will pass over this issue" without reacting, the paper concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON 12TH LCY CONGRESS

AU061108 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun 82 p 7

[Waclaw Urbanski commentary: "Post-Congress Reflections"]

[Text] This has been a congress marking the unity of the LCY and the entire Yugoslav federation, said M.Ribicic at the close of the 4-day talks. It has been a congress marking the continuation of the road laid down by Tito, whose absence during the talks did not mean there was an absence of ideology. Tito's words were referred to many times.

In the main conclusions and appraisals worked out during the talks, all the chairmen of the congress commissions confirmed yesterday that the LCY is ready to launch an offensive above all on the economic front.

This offensive should be served by the congress' final resolution, which was adopted, and the changes in the LCY Statute. These place greater demands and increased responsibility on party organizations in the fulfillment of LCY policy on a nationwide scale. They also stress that democratic centralism is one of the Yugoslav communists' basic principles of action.

During the talks, there was another important document entitled "The Tasks of the LCY in Implementing the Policy of Economic Stabilization." Stabilization was the number one topic during the talks. This covered many problems, without whose solution there is no question of improving the country's economic situation and of an efficient functioning of self-management, which has lately been subjected to increasingly severe scrutiny.

The abovementioned document points out in particular that the communists are responsible for the rational management of the resources they possess and that it is essential to make structural changes in the economy in order to make it easier for Yugoslavia to join in the international division of labor. Urgent tasks are increasing work efficiency and exports, reducing unemployment, commencing investment projects and making them profitable, curbing inflation and reducing foreign debts.

There are many difficult matters in Yugoslavia. The resolutions of the 12th congress define the main ways of solving them.

CSSR SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION PAYS CALL ON SD

LD061750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] At the invitation of the chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party arrived in Warsaw today, led by its chairman, Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly. The delegation's 3-day working visit is a continuation of the traditional, annual meetings between the chairmen of the two cooperating parties.

MILEWSKI RECEIVES BULGARIAN HEALTH DELEGATION

LD061544 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Public Health Ministry, including Radoy Popivanov, head of this ministry, is in Poland at the invitation of the minister of health and social welfare. The objective of the Bulgarian guests' visit is to discuss current problems of health protection and to sign an agreement on cooperation in this area for the near future. Today the Bulgarian delegation was received by Miroslow Milewski [word indistinct] the guests stressed with approval the care the PZPR and our government takes to settle these issues despite the difficult economic situation.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ZHIVKOV CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

LD042340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, condolences over the tragic accident in the Dymitrow mine in Bytom and expressions of sympathy for the families of the miners who died.

ROMANIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS SESSION

AU051637 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] The proceedings of the seventh session of the Joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission ended in Washington. The chairmen of the two sides of the commission, Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. secretary of commerce, signed a joint statement at the end of the session. During the session the two sides briefed each other on the economic development of their countries and on aspects of future trade development and economic cooperation. Both sides expressed the desire to expand bilateral relations on mutually advantageous bases. For that purpose they reviewed the economic conditions that impede the development of Romanian-U.S. trade and economic cooperation and measures that may promote the expansion of mutual relations.

Expressing appreciation for the contribution made by the most-favored-nation clause to the development of bilateral economic relations and trade, the sides exchanged views on their stands on this matter. Both sides noted their close cooperation in the area of commerce and economic relations and reasserted their readiness to continue regular consultations on those issues.

In the joint statement, the two sides stressed the importance of active participation in and direct cooperation between American companies and Romanian economic enterprises for developing the Romanian-U.S. economic cooperation, and in this spirit, expressed support for the activities of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission. The commission agreed to hold its next session in Bucharest in 1983.

Nicolae Constantin met with William E. Brook, special representative of the U.S. President for commercial negotiations; William H. Draper III, president of "Exim-Bank"; Lawrence Eagleburger, under secretary for political affairs of the State Department; Mark Leland, assistant secretary of finance. The Romanian minister also met with Senators Henry Jackson, John Danforth and Daniel Moynihan, and with Edward Derwinski, member of the House of Representatives. At the meetings, the sides examined various aspects concerning the further development of bilateral Romanian-U.S. relations particularly in economic, commercial and financial areas. The meeting and talks were attended by Romanian Ambassador to Washington Mircea Malita, and U.S. Ambassador to Bucharest David Funderburk.

CEAUSESCU CABLES REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU051717 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, White House -- Washington, D.C.

Esteemed Mr President, on the anniversary of the U.S, Independence Day, on behalf of the Romanian people and myself, I take great pleasure in conveying to you congratulations and best wishes for yourself and for the friendly American people.

Our bilateral relations, based on the principles sanctioned in joint Romanian-U.S. documents, have been considerably developing in recent years.

I want to express my conviction that we will further work together to expand the Romanian-American relations, on the basis of equality of rights, mutual interest and advantage, and to intensify our cooperation in the international arena, for the benefit of our peoples and of the policy of peace, detente, respect for national independence and cooperation among all the nations.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM VISITS

AU021840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 2/7/1982 -- On July 2 in the evening, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu returned to the capital city from a two-day working visit to Botosani and Suceava counties (in north-eastern Romania).

Accompanying him on that visit were Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu and Constantin Olteanu.

PETRESCU CALLS ON INDONESIAN PRESIDENT

AU021845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Jakarta (AGERPRES) 2/7/1982 -- Now on a visit to Jakarta at the head of a Romanian governmental economic delegation, Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister, was received by the president of the Republic of Indonesia, General Shuarto. A message was handed over by the Romanian deputy prime minister to the Indonesian head of state from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Cordially thanking for the message received, President Suharto addressed warm greetings to Romania's president.

During the talk, stress was laid on the broad possibilities of developing bilateral cooperation on mutually advantageous terms, provided for by the national economies of Romania and Indonesia, as well as on the two sides' determination to work for the amplification and intensification of their relations.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING

AU031542 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today chaired a State Council meeting. The meeting was attended by the prime minister of the government, ministers, other leaders of central bodies and chairmen of permanent commissions of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] as guests.

Within the framework of the subjects on the agenda, the State Council discussed and adopted the following:

1. decree on forestry policy in areas outside the forestry stock and on the operation of installations for the processing of timber;

2. decree on the modification and completion of land stock bill No 59 of 1974;

3. decree on establishing consular taxes;

4. decree on sanctioning deeds regarding goods entrusted to socialist units for transportation.

The State Council then examined and ratified a number of international treaties, agreements and conventions. All decrees and international treaties were first examined and favorably endorsed by the GNA permanent commissions, in keeping with their competence, and by the Legislative Council.

Similarly, the State Council examined and endorsed a report of the commission for examining the activity of resolving proposals, notifications, complaints and applications by the working people which were forwarded in 1981, as well as a report of the Council of Ministers regarding resolving the proposals, notifications, complaints and applications by working people forwarded to the central bodies of the state administration in 1981.

The State Council then discussed and approved measures taken by some ministry leaderships and by other central bodies following the examination carried out by the GNA permanent commissions in connection with applying laws in various fields of activity. The State Council also examined and endorsed the accountability report on the activity carried out by the Supreme Tribunal, as well as a report on the activity carried out by the Prosecutor's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1981.

During the meeting, the State Council also resolved certain problems of its current activity.

PRESIDENT CHAIRS RCP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

AU031925 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee. The PEC examined the manner in which the plan provisions for the first half year of the current year have been implemented. It stressed the positive results recorded in industry and agriculture and in the other fields of activity which ensure the implementation of the targets set forth by the 12th party congress regarding the country's socioeconomic development and improving the people's living standard. At the same time, it was stressed that it is necessary to continue to take firm action to fulfill all plan indexes, especially those concerning item-specified production and varieties of products; to achieve better product quality, a greater reduction in material and energy consumption; and generally to increase economic efficiency.

Special attention was paid to fulfilling the plan in the field of the oil, coal, gas, machine-building and metallurgical industries. The PEC asked the ministries, industrial centrals and enterprises to take necessary measures to efficiently and economically utilize existing equipment, ensure appropriate supplies for and the normal operation of all units, rationally use the labor force and strictly respect discipline and order in the production process. To fulfill those tasks, the PEC recommended that ministries should immediately examine the existing situation in each unit and check daily the manner in which the planned production is being fulfilled. The PEC asked the government to firmly check how the investment plan is being fulfilled and to see to the appropriate operation of the relevant bodies in that field, so that the deadlines for commissioning capacities are respected and that the planned parameters are achieved in all economic projects scheduled to be built.

The PEC asked the ministries and enterprises to pay great attention to completely fulfilling the export plan and to better capitalizing on Romanian products abroad. The PEC expressed its confidence that the party bodies and organizations, the communists and all working people will act with great responsibility and skill to make up for lags in the first half year and to commendably fulfill the tasks for the second half year, thus creating conditions for the complete fulfillment of the plan provisions for 1982 and for the overall 5-year plan to constantly improve the material and cultural well-being of all our people. The PEC examined and endorsed a program on increasing crude oil production and a program on increasing petroleum production for 1982-85 in excess of the current 5-year plan provisions.

Drawn up upon the initiative and recommendations of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the programs pursue -- in the current international situation which is marked by a serious petroleum and energy crisis -- an increase in Romania's raw material base, a better insurance of the requirements of the national economy from domestic resources, and a substantial cut back in imports. Thus, a contribution of the greatest importance will be made to the progress of our overall economy, to increasing the national wealth, and to strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty.

The programs drafted on the basis of analysis and on existing possibilities of increasing crude oil and gas production in 1982-85 envisage constant increases in production which will amount to 15 million tons of crude oil and almost 10 billion cubic meters of gas by 1985.

To achieve those targets, the PEC recommended that firm measures be taken to concentrate drilling operations in areas of priority interest and to drill at great depth; to bore, equip and commission new wells; to exploit small-reserve deposits in order to increase the storage capacity so as to secure the necessary quantities in peak consumption periods; and to begin exploiting crude oil in the Black Sea.

The Ministries of Oil; Geology; Machine-Building Industry; Machine-Tools, Electro-Technology and Electronics; Chemical Industry; Metallurgy Industry; Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets were asked to take urgent measures to explore and discover new crude oil and gas deposits and reserves and to proceed to exploit them. It was also requested that all necessary measures be taken to increase the utilization rate of wells and to improve their operation, to reopen a number of wells and improve their operation, and to intensify the application of the methods aimed at increasing the recouping rate of crude oil and gases in a number of deposits and at increasing the amount of equipment in the crude oil and gas extraction industry.

It was stressed that the implementation of the programs for supplementing crude oil and gas production will ensure, to a much greater extent than thus far, the fulfillment of the task of achieving complete independence from a point of view of energy and fuels by 1990. Special attention must be paid to ensuring the necessary cadres for the oil industry, to properly training them, to rationally making use of personnel working at wells and in oil fields, and to strengthening order and discipline in work. It was requested that all necessary measures be taken to properly use equipment and installations, to increase drilling speed and to commission and exploit all oil and gas deposits under the most favorable conditions.

The PEC examined and endorsed the draft program on the people's scientific nutrition. It was stressed that in conformity with the targets set forth by the 12th party congress and upon the initiative and direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the people's scientific nutrition program was drafted which focuses on a man and his needs and on smoothly meeting the food requirements of all members of our society. Taking into consideration the recommendations of science, the Romanian people's customs, traditions and specific consumption pattern, as well as experience gained on a world level, the program includes the basic requirements of a balanced nutrition and direction of action for scientific research, agriculture, the food industry, trade, public catering and activities regarding the education of our people in order to implement that program. The program includes guidelines for our citizens on what is normal to consume -- from a quantitative and structural viewpoint, in accordance with age and sex, and considering the nature of activity and physical effort, customs and traditional consumption pattern in various parts of the country -- so that we will prevent illnesses caused by an inappropriate food diet, and so that better health conditions are ensured for our people.

In drafting that program we have proceeded from the point of ensuring a balanced diet throughout the country and in its various regions by establishing measures to promote agricultural foodstuffs in the production process and consumption which contributes to constantly improving the people's food structure and to modernizing it. The program envisages that each county, municipality and town, and each commune will participate in ensuring agricultural food resources that are required for meeting the people's consumption needs in a given region, for rationally distributing agricultural produce and foodstuffs while applying the principles of self-management and self-supply, and for firmly promoting socialist ethics and equity and avoiding waste under any circumstances.

The PEC stressed that the great successes achieved by our people in socioeconomic development is a guarantee for completely implementing the scientific nutrition program aimed at constantly improving the living standard and the quality of life of all our people. The scientific nutrition program will be submitted to public discussion. The PEC then examined a draft bill on the obligations and responsibility of people's councils, socialist units and our citizens as regard the proper management, maintenance and cleanliness of urban and rural localities and as regards public order and discipline.

The meeting stressed the great efforts made by our party and state to constantly improve urban households and to make municipalities, towns and communes more beautiful and to constantly improve the quality of life of our citizens in all localities. Raising the development of all localities to a higher level requires that the activity of people's councils be further perfected and that their role and responsibility be increased on the basis of the principles of workers' self-management and financial-economic self-administration.

In this respect the draft law includes tasks devolving on the people's councils in guiding and coordinating the overall activity of managing and embellishing localities and in maintaining order and discipline. The people's councils are obligated to ensure, with the help of deputies and permanent commissions and citizens' committees, the broad participation of all residents in municipalities, towns and communes in discussing and adopting decisions on the self-management of localities and in implementing the measures for developing and embellishing and modernizing them. The draft bill will be submitted to public discussion and to the Grand National Assembly for approval.

The PEC also examined and endorsed the report on the proceedings of the 36th CEMA session held in Budapest 8-10 June. It was stressed that the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation had been in conformity with the guidelines and decisions of the 12th RCP Congress, according to which Romania gives priority in its foreign relations to developing cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with neighboring countries, the CEMA member countries.

In acting in that spirit, the Romanian delegation reiterated our country's desire to expand cooperation with the other CEMA member countries and to actively participate in deepening specialization in production and production sharing in various economic branches, in expanding scientific-technical cooperation, in intensifying trade relations and in developing additional production capacities by deliveries of equipment, materials and technical assistance in order to ensure, on the basis of mutual cooperation, the necessary quantities of fuel, energy, raw materials, machines, equipment and materials that the CEMA member countries lack. All these things represent a basic cooperation target in the comprehensive program.

The PEC stressed that Romania is determined to continue to fully contribute to deepening and improving cooperation within CEMA, so that that organization's activity will be a true paragon of equitable relations of cooperation with all free and sovereign socialist countries and will give a new impetus to socialist and communist construction.

At the same time, it was stressed that in conformity with the 12th RCP Congress directives and the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania will firmly struggle to continue to expand its economic relations with the other socialist countries, with the developing countries, the nonaligned states and with all world countries, irrespective of their social system; to increase its contribution to the international division of labor and to the world exchange of values; and to establish a new world economic order based on equality and equity.

The PEC endorsed the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation to the recent CEMA session and recommended that the Council of Ministers, the ministries and the other central bodies take all necessary measures to completely implement the decisions agreed upon at the 36th CEMA session.

The PEC also resolved current problems of the party-state activity.

DECREE ON REDUCING ENERGY CONSUMPTION ISSUED

AU011257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 1 Jul 82

["New Measures for Judicious Administration and Reduction of Energy Consumption in Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 1/7/1982 -- A State Council decree has been released in Bucharest, which sets measures for the judicious administration and further reduction of the consumption of electric and thermal energy, natural gas and other fuels.

The decree compels all central and local bodies to take measures for cutting down the consumptions, for a rational utilization and saving of fuels and energy, for the elimination of any form of waste. To this end, the improvement of the technological process is pursued, as well as the updating or replacement of the installations with (?lower) energy consumption, the streamlining of the production flows, the elimination of losses in the conveyance of energy, the integral recovery of the energy resources, the increasing of the fuel use efficiency, and the turning to use of new energy sources.

The Ministry of Electric Power becomes the only administrator of all energy sources. It shall take measures for the extended combined production of electric and thermal energy, as well as for a passage to the wide-scale use of coal and alternative energy sources. Measures shall be taken for the redesigning of heating installations to the ned of cutting down the energy and fuel consumption. The economic units where reusable energy resources result from the productive process or which hold such resources, are bound to make up for the thermal energy they need first of all by using completely these resources. The decree stresses that the requirements of the national economy, as well as the implications of the world economic crisis call for firm measures in order to render profitable the production and use of all categories of fuel, which has led to a rise in the production prices with gas, crude, fuel, thermal and electric energy.

Consequently, the decree shows, the reconsideration of the detail prices and of the tariffs is also necessary, with fuels, thermal and electric power to be delivered to the population. According to the decree, by a more judicious use of thermal energy in households, every family should lower by some 20 percent the energy consumption. To make up for the remainder price rise, adequate money compensations are to be ensured, so that, all in all, the carrying through should be ensured, of the measures endorsed by the 12th RCP Congress regarding the increasing of the whole population's living standards. The decree sets norms for the energy consumption, the prices for electric and thermal energy, liquid and solid fuels and gas, differentiated by types of dwellings, as well as contingent upon the family's composition. Higher prices and tariffs are stipulated for the cases of the level of a rational consumption being exceeded. The new prices and tariffs come in force on July 1, 1982.

In view of compensating the price and tariff rises stipulated in the decree, the funds assigned to the working personnel and pensioners are established at a year's level to the amount of 3,436 million lei. These funds are added to those stipulated by a 1979 decree amounting to 2,504 million, so that the total funds for compensations make 5,940 million a year. The conpensations are ensured for all categories of working personnel with tariff remunerations of up to 4,000 a month, differentiated to the number of children to be supported.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH CANADA -- A delegation of the Canadian Ministry of Agriculture led by Deputy Minister Dr E.G. Leroux visited Romania between 20 and 25 June at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. On the occasion the two sides held the first session of the Joint Romanian-Canadian Working group, which examined current and future cooperation in the areas of agricultural research and economic cooperation. At the end of the session, Angelo Miculescu, chairman of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences, and Dr Leroux signed a protocol for the 1982-86 period, which envisages joint projects in the above areas. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Jun 82 p 7 AU]

PERUVIAN LEFT FRONT LEADER -- Bucharest, (AGERPRES) 29/6/1982 -- on June 29, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP met with Dr. Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, leader of the Left-Wing Front of Peru, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, mutual information was exchanged on the current and future activity and concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and the Left-Wing Front of Peru and the wish was expressed to further develop the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Left-Wing Front of Peru, based on esteem, to the benefit of the Romanian and Peruvian peoples. Aspects of the international situation were approached too. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 29 Jun 82 AU]

FRENCH SHIPS DEPART CONSTANTA -- Bucharest, (AGERPRES) 1/7/1982 -- The French ships "La Galissonniere" and "D'Escienne d'Orves", that called at the port of Constanta, left Romania's territorial waters. During their stay in Romania, the crew visited historical monuments and cultural establishments and tourist sights in Constanta municipality and on the Romanian Black Sea coast. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 1 Jul 82 AU]

PRESIDENCY MEETS, DISCUSSES SECURITY, ISSUES

LD062322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency today held a session chaired by President Petar Stambolic.

The Presidency discussed the current security situation in the country and adopted the appropriate conclusions concerning the obligations and responsibilities of the social, political and state organs and organizations in ensuring our socialist self-managing community's greater security. The Presidency considered and endorsed a report by and upheld the attitudes and conclusions of the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order on the need for organized social action and involvement in questions of importance for the security of the country. The Presidency decided to devote one of its future sessions to considering the problem of emigration of the Serbs, Montenegrins and other people of non-Albanian nationality from Kosovo.

Discussing the problem of economic crime the Presidency pointed to many shortcomings, weaknesses and illegal actions which inflict harm on our social community and weaken its security. In the last few years, as was said at the session, there have been instances of ever-increasing threats to social property by the criminal and illegal activity of individuals and groups. The number of economic crimes has gone up, as has the number of indictments, and the material damage is considerable. In this way, as well as through economic crimes, in particular so-called "useful" dealings, individuals, groups and even some work collectives or sociopolitical communities appropriate social property illegally or without any work to an extent which harms our society greatly in materials, moral and political terms. All this also holds back the implementation of the economic stabilization program.

In this connection the Presidency emphasized the need for more resolute and systematic activity by all organized forces in our society, by the League of Communists and by all sociopolitical organizations and self-management and state organs which, through organized sociopolitical action and legal measures, should prevent such actions and attitudes. They are expected to engage in resolute and reasoned action aimed at strengthening social discipline and self-management responsibility in economic and financial activity and respect for the law. All those who effect abuses, violate social norms or do not respect laws and agreements should be publicly exposed and called to social, political and legal task. Together with political action and broader involvement by all factors of social self-protection it is essential for the organs of investigation and prosecution (the internal affairs secretariat, inspectorates, public prosecutors, offices and judges) to take forceful legal measures against actions and attitudes by individuals which violate legal regulations and undermine the country's economic stability.

At the same session the Presidency set out a proposed law on the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and concluded that it should be sent to the SFRY Assembly. As envisaged, the center will serve as an institution of joint interest for all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and the law will define its status, content and sphere of activity.

Other issues in the sphere of the SFRY Presidency's constitutional competence were also discussed.

STAMBOLIC SENDS GREETINGS TO REAGAN 4 JULY

AU061858 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency, has sent congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the national day of the United States, with best wishes for the prosperity of the American people. The telegram points out the significance of the comprehensive advancement of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

BORBA: FEDERAL BODY SETS PRICES FOR WHEAT

Cost of Wheat Rises

AU021632 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 82 p 1

[J. Kesic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 22 Jun — "As of today, the average purchasing price for wheat of 11.2 dinars per kilogram will be applied in the entire country; the price per kilogram for first grade wheat will be 12 dinars, 11 dinars for second grade wheat and 10 dinars for third grade wheat. These prices are the same for the entire country, and no sociopolitical community has the right to increase them.

"This very important decision was adopted by the Council of the Federal Community for Prices at its session today after some considerable difficulties. This forum has not consulted the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, the Cooperative Federation, or its own committee for agriculture about the proposed new prices (although it is obliged to do so). However, after a discussion of several hours, members of the council unanimously adopted the new prices because a postponement of the decision to some other time would be more harmful than this failure to follow proper procedures." It is planned that 3 million tons of wheat will be purchased this year.

The increased wheat prices will result in a chain reaction increasing the prices of several food products: The price of flour will be increased by 32 percent, bread by 17.4 percent and pasta products by 26 percent. Consequently, overall retail prices will increase by 1.5 and the costs of living by 2 percent.

At the same session the council also adopted a report on price trends in the first 5 months of this year which will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly. According to the Assembly in that period, the prices of industrial products increased by 9.6 percent, retail prices by 11.7 percent, the prices of services by 10.9 percent and the costs of living by 15 percent.

Sanctions for Price Violators

LD022226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Federal Executive Council was briefed on the market situation at the start of the harvest and concluded that serious disruptions have arisen in the market; intermediaries, organizations of associated labor and others are already offering wheat prices considerably higher than those standardized by the decision of the Federal Community for Prices and by the agreement on organized buying of market surpluses of this year's wheat.

In view of this, the Federal Executive Council adopted a decision on the maximum prices for this year's wheat.

Organizations of associated labor which purchase or sell wheat at prices higher than those prescribed will be subject to sanctions envisaged by this decision and by the law on the social control of prices.

Proceeding from the standpoint that the fixed maximum prices for wheat, plus the premiums, are sufficient incentive, the Federal Exceutive Council hopes that wheat producers will sell all surpluses in order to secure sufficient quantities of wheat for domestic consumption. The sale of all wheat surpluses will at this time constitute the greatest contribution on the part of producers toward fulfilling the economic stabilization policy. Fulfilling wheat demands from domestic production obviates the need for wheat imports, allowing the disposable currency funds to be used for purchases of raw materials for artificial fertilizers, plant insecticides and other production materials necessary for agricultural production.

DIZDAREVIC CALLS JOINT ASSEMBLY SESSION 15 JUL

LD061528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1419 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly, has convened the first joint session of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly for 15 July this year. The session will declare that Mitja Ribicic, as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is an ex-officio member of the SFRY Presidency. [Words indistinct]

PYM CONTINUES ACTIVITIES, CONCLUDES VISIT

Meets With Stambolic, Mojsov

LD061218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Peter Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia.

In a friendly and open discussion, in which Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and the ambassadors of the two countries, Dragi Stamenkovic and Edwin Bolland, also took part, the two sides discussed Yugoslav-British bilateral relations, the internal development and preoccupations of the two countries, and current problems of international relations.

The two sides made a positive assessment of bilateral relations which were said to be characterized by traditional friendship and cooperation in many fields.

It was stressed that in the (?present-day) deteriorated economic conditions in the world the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries is of special importance.

During the part of the conversation dealing with international questions concern was expressed over the deteriorated situation in the world. The sides pointed out the need for all countries to be involved in the solution of key problems involving this kind of situation. In this connection reference was made to the need to strengthen international action in the field of disarmament and to the solution of problems confronting the developing countries.

Holds Press Conference

LD061414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Great Britain has been developing very good relations and cooperation with Yugoslavia since the war. British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said this during his press conference with Yugoslav and foreign journalists in the Palace of the Federation immediately after his meeting with Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Having expressed his satisfaction at being given the opportunity to visit Yugoslavia as the first country outside the Atlantic community the foreign secretary said that he is particularly glad to be able to have talks with Yugoslav statesmen.

The British minister then (?said) that Yugoslavia and Britain are maintaining contacts at various levels and in various areas ranging from politics to the economy and tourism.

Referring to his talks with Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, the British guest said that their exchange of views mostly covered an examination of current questions pertaining to the international scene but that bilateral cooperation was also discussed.

Continuing his statement the British foreign secretary said: "Great Britain entertains sentiments of respect for Yugoslavia, for what was achieved under President Tito's leadership and for what is reflected today in the further consolidation of Yugoslavia's unity and stability implying also consolidation of its independence and national integrity. This country's government points out the importance of the principle of self-determination and against the use of force in international relations," added Pym, stressing that British positions on these issues are very clear.

The British foreign secretary then stressed Yugoslavia's constructive role in the Nonaligned Movement and said that this is very important for world relations in general.

Replying to a question on the economic situation in the world (?and on the consequences of recession) the British minister said that all countries feel the consequences of the present economic crisis ("to a greater or lesser degree"). For this reason there is the imperative that bilateral relations should establish conditions in which the present difficulties can be overcome as easily as possible.

Welcomed to Split

LD061500 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, who arrived in Yugoslavia for an official and friendly visit yesterday, has arrived in Split accompanied by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov. At Split Airport the high-ranking visitors were welcomed by Dragustin Matosic, president of the Split Assembly, and Aleksandar Broz, deputy chairman of the Republican Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. Mojsov and Pym inspected cultural and historical monuments and the Mestrovic Gallery. At the Villa Dalmacija, Francis Pym was then received by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, who had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Confers With Planinc, Bojanic

LD062232 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Report by Zagreb radio correspondent Dragica Lemesic]

[Text] During a cordial and friendly conversation which British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym had with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, views were exchanged on bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Great Britain, especially in the field of economic relations. Cooperation was appraised as successful and both sides spoke in favor of further intensifying it. Particular stress was placed on the need to surmount the current difficulties in trade exchange and in other forms of economic cooperation, so as to enable these fields to keep up as fully as possible with the highly developed political relations. On this occasion Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, was invited to pay an official return visit to Great Britain. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, was also invited to visit Great Britain in order to have discussions with British experts on the possibilities for promoting trade exchanges and cooperation in the field of finance.

The talks continued during a formal luncheon given by Comrade Milka Planinc in honor of the high-ranking visitor from Great Britain. In cordial and spontaneous toasts, both sides laid stress on the traditional links between the two countries and the contribution which President Tito and Prime Minister Churchill had made to the development of Yugoslav-British relations during World War II. By developing mutual friendship, it was noted, Yugoslavia and Great Britain are contributing to the further improvement of relations and peace in the world.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym left Split with his aides in the afternoon, thus ending his 2-day official and friendly visit to our country.

Press Sums Up Visit

LD062244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 6 Jul 82

["Pym's Visit to Yugoslavia" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, July 6 (TANJUG) -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym's just closed two-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with top ranking Yugoslav officials -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic, Premier Milka Planinc, and especially, his host, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov were an occasion to exchange views on all major international questions and bilateral problems. The exchange of views took place in an open and frank atmosphere.

It was jointly assessed that international relations were passing through one of the most strained phases in the post war period, and serious concern was expressed at such developments.

Both sides presented their views on the causes of such a situation and on ways of overcoming it, proceding from their different international positions and social systems.

They condemned the use of force in settling problems in dispute and interference in the internal development of others, and pointed to the need of overcoming disputes by political means and through the respect for the principle of peaceful coexistence.

They also discussed problems concerning Europe, armament, North-South relations, acute focuses of crisis and the importance of the policy of nonalignment in the present international situation. They underlined the mutual interest in a successful resumption and outcome of the Madrid meeting of the European Security and Cooperation Conference and expressed hope that the current big power negotiations on the armament and disarmament issue would contribute to this goal, i.e. to the renewal of real detente.

The two sides jointly assessed that Israel's military actions against Lebanon and the Palestinian people were impermissible and unjustifiable, and that the PLO must be included in any lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, the solution which must proceed from the principle of self-determination, the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories and equal security for all the countries of the region.

The talks were also expressive of the hope that the current negotiations in the United Nations would lead to an early granting of independence to Namibia, whereby the last stronghold of colonialism in Africa would be eliminated.

They positively assessed the progress in the developed countries' stand on global negotiations expressed at their recent summit in Versailles, and underlined the need to open these negotiations at an early date with the aim of solving the problem of development of the developing countries which is becoming one of the most serious international problems.

The Yugoslav side explained the importance and role of nonalignment in the present critical moment in international political and economic relations. In this connection, preparations for the forthcoming seventh summit of nonaligned countries were discussed.

The British side explained the British stand on the Falkland Islands military conflict and dispute.

Both sides assessed that bilateral relations and cooperation were developing favourably and reiterated the interest in their further promotion. The need was stressed for economic cooperation, especially trade, to more successfully accompany the developed political relations. Ways and means were considered of reaching more balanced trade and removing various barriers as soon as possible in order to more successfully utilize the possibilities for the expansion of economic cooperation.

LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION DISCUSSES WORK PROGRAMS

LD022108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade last night under the chairmanship of Mitja Ribicic.

Work programs for the Central Committee and Presidium for the coming period were discussed.

The Presidium also discussed some issues relating to preparations for the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session.

FEC EASES FOREIGN CURRENCY USE TO AID TOURISM

LD052112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to the latest decision of the Federal Executive Council, foreigners will be able to buy goods for foreign currency under more favorable conditions. The sole condition for such purchases is a certificate from our currency exchange offices; goods can be paid for by check and credit card as well as cash.

The list of manufactured goods which will be exempted from basic purchase tax includes consumer goods, private cars, dishwashers and articles made of gold, platinum and silver, the selling price of which (excluding purchase tax) does not exceed 5,000 dinars per item.

This decision is particularly important for tourism, which means that shops in holiday resorts must be well stocked with these goods so that tourists can buy them at any time.

According to present estimates, goods bought for dinars changed from foreign currency will be 10 to 15 percent cheaper on average.

SERBIA; ELECTRICAL SHORTAGES FORCE NEW POLICIES

AU021627 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Dusan Radulovic report]

[Summary] Problems have again arisen in Serbia's electricity supply. It is envisaged that there will be a shortage of 437 million kilowatt hours of electricity in Serbia in July. The coordination committee of the self-managing interest community of Serbia's electricity generating industry met in Belgrade today to discuss ways of making up for this shortage.

Four generating units, one each in the Kolubara and Orbenovac thermoelectric powerplants and two in the Kostolac thermoelectric powerplants, are out of order. The water level in reservoirs of hydroelectric powerplants is rather low which prevents these powerplants from making up the shortage of electricity. The measures proposed at today's meeting will alleviate the electricity shortage by two-thirds. Last month, electricity consumption was 18 percent lower than planned, and an even lower consumption is expected in July.

The first stage of electricity reduction will have to be implemented. This means that no neon advertising signs will be allowed, that street lighting will be reduced by half and that the use of air conditioning in work organizations will be banned. In addition, the deliveries of electricity to foreign countries have been postponed.

The Bajina Basta hydroelectric powerplant will be commissioned within 1 month, while the Novi Sad thermoelectric powerplant has been put into operation. It is also expected that the Kosovo thermoelectric powerplants will be able to supply some electric power to Serbia this month.

The delivery of electricity to the work collectives which export their products will not be reduced. The delivery of electric power to large work organizations in Montenegro and Macedonia which deliver the bulk of their products to Serbia -- such as the Skopje and the Niksic steel mills and other plants — will also not be reduced. For the time being the supply of electricity to the broad public will not be affected.

IRAQI DEPUTY PREMIER 'AZIZ MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Dragan

LD051446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade 5 Jul (TANJUG) — Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Belgrade today.

The aim of his visit is to present an invitation by Yugoslavia to take part in the 7th conference of nonaligned countries in Baghdad this September.

The eminent guest from Iraq and his associates were greeted at Belgrade Airport by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and other officials.

Confers With Stambolic

LD052212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1956 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade 5 Jul (TANJUG) — Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council of the Iraqi Republic, who conveyed to him an invitation from President Saddam Husayn to take part in the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries to be held this September in Baghdad. In a lengthy, cordial and friendly conversation in which Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, took part, issues important to the preparations for and successful conducting of the forthcoming seventh conference of nonaligned countries were discussed.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister, 'Aziz, briefed Petar Stambolic about Iraq's activities in preparing for the forthcoming nonaligned conference. President of the SFRY Presidency Stambolic underlined the exceptional importance which Yugoslavia attributes to the nonaligned summit conference, bearing in mind the present aggravated international situation and the need for the nonaligned countries to exert efforts to overcome this situation.

A review was also made of the situation in the Middle East caused by the Israeli aggression aginst Lebanon and the Palestinian people. Both sides censured Israel's aggression and pointed to the need for determined action on the part of the nonaligned and other countries to (?halt) the violence which Israel is conducting against the Palestinian people and the PLO.

The successful development of Yugoslav-Iraqi relations was also discussed and the desire and readiness was expressed on both sides to promote them further.

Visits With Ribicic

LD061306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi deputy prime minister.

In a long friendly conversation they exchanged views on developments in the two countries, on the internal activities of the Socialist Party of Arab Revival of Iraq and the LCY, on the current international situation and also on preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Baghdad. Special reference was made to developments in the Middle East, to Israeli aggression against Lebanon and to other questions of interest for the two parties and countries.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD062002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1759 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jul 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan and Deputy Prime Minister and member of the Revoutionary Command Council of the Ba'th Party of Iraq Tariq 'Aziz had official talks here today, Tuesday, on bilateral economic cooperation.

The talks were attended by Iraqi Ambassador to Yugoslavia 'Abd as-Samarra'i.

It was assessed that overall economic cooperation between the two friendly nonaligned countries was developing successfully. It is in accordance with the development of overall relations and the protocol of the seventh regular session of the Yugoslav-Iraqi mixed committee held recently in Belgrade.

It was assessed that possibilities exist for the further expansion of economic cooperation. During the talks the two vice premiers devoted special attention to problems of security of Yugoslav workers on building sites throughout Iraq and the necessary measures to ensure their maximum protection and conditions for normal life and work.

Tariq 'Aziz and members of his delegation left Belgrade today.

MAMULA, DEFENSE COUNCIL VIEW PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

LD022122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- A session of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense Military Council [Vojni Sazet] was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Adml Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense.

The state and continued implementation of the medium-term development plan and the modernization of the Yugoslav People's Army were discussed, as well as territorial defense and topical issues relating to the armed forces. The council also discussed some other issues relating to all-people's defense and social self-protection.

LCY CONGRESS: ELECTION, VERIFICATION REPORT

LD011054 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Report delivered by Dobroslav Culafic chairman of the Commission for the Verification of Elections of LCY Organs, to the 12th LCY Congress on 29 June -- live]

[Text] Comrades, the 12th LCY Congress Commission for the Verification of the Election of Members of the LCY Organs reports to the congress that on the basis of its inspection of the documents of the congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the republics, the conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces and the conference of the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army and in keeping with the decision of the LCY Central Committee, a total of 157 [figures as heard] members are elected to the LCY Central Committee, including the presidents of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics and the Leagues of Communists of the socialist autonomous provinces, who are ex-officio Central Committee members, the LCY Central Committee have a total of 165 members. However, a total of 158 members were elected to the LCY Central Committee congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics, the conferences of the socialist autonomous provinces and the conference of the organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army. Out of this total, each republic's LCY Congress elected 19 members to the LCY Central Committee, 2 members to the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions and 1 each to the supervisory commission. The conference of the League of Communists of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo elected 15 members to the LCY Central Committee, including the president of the Kosovo League of Communists Central Committee, while the conference of the League of Communists of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina elected 14 members. The conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces each elected one member to the LCY Commission for Statutory Questions. The conference of the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army elected 15 members to the LCY Central Committee, including the president of the committee of the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army, and 1 member to the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY.

On the basis of the LCY Statute, the presidents of the central committees of the republics' Leagues of Communists and the presidents of the provincial committees of the League of Communists are ex-officio members of the LCY Central Committee. However, at the Croatian League of Communists congress the president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee was elected a member of the Central Committee. At the provincial conferences of the Leagues of Communists of Kosovo and Vojvodina, the presidents of the League of Communists provincial committees were also elected members of the Central Committee.

The presidents of the commissions for statutory questions of the League of Communists of the republics and autonomous provinces and the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army are ex-officio members of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY. The presidents of the supervisory commissions of the Leagues of Communists of the republics autonomous provinces and the organization of the LCY in the Yugoslav People's Army are ex-officio members of the LCY Supervisory Commission.

Therefore the LCY Central Committee now has 163 members instead of 165 [figures as heard]. The Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY has 24 members and the Supervisory Commission has 15 members. The reduction in the number of the elected members of the LCY Central Committee was also caused by the already mentioned election of the president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee and the president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee to the LCY Central Committee despite the fact that they could be ex-officio members.

The Commission for the Verification of Election of the members of the LCY Organs met on 26, 27 and 28 June 1982 to consider the reports submitted by the commissions for the nomination of candidates of the congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the republics, the conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces and the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army and other material on the election of the members of the LCY organs. On the basis of the reports submitted by the commissions for the nomination of candidates of the congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the republics, the conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces and the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, the Commission for the Verification of Elections of the LCY Organs found that the elections of the members of the LCY Central Committee, the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY and the LCY Supervisory Commission at the congresses of the Leagues of Communists of all the socialist republics, the conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist autonomous provinces and the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army were carried out in accordance with article 26 of the LCY statute -- that is, by secret ballot. Secondly, the verification commission found that the elections for the LCY organs were carried out in accordance with the LCY Statute, with the observation that the Croatian League of Communists congress and the conference of the Vojvodina League of Communists each elected one member less to the LCY Central Committee.

The Leagues of Communists of the republics have secured equal representation in the LCY organs and the Leagues of Communists of the autonomous provinces and LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army have secured appropriate representation. In the election of the members of the LCY organs, the appropriate representation has been secured for all of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia [passage indistinct] 20 members, or 83.3 percent of the members of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY, were elected for the first time while 14 members, or (?93.5) percent of the LCY Supervisory Commission, were elected for the first time.

In terms of qualifications, 17 members, or 10.5 percent, of the LCY Central Committee are highly skilled or skilled workers, 131 members, or 80.4 percent, completed higher education; and 15 of the elected members, or 9.1 percent, have higher and lower secondary education. In terms of occupation 13 members, or 8 percent, of the LCY Central Committee are workers. All types of experts and scientific workers account for 18 members, or 11.1 percent; 25 members, or 15.3 percent, are administrative workers; 90 members, or 55.2 percent, are professionals, 15 members, or 9.2 percent, are members of the Yugoslav People's Army; 1 member is a private farmer; and 1 member is a [words indistinct].

There are 15 women in the LCY Central Committee, a total of 9.2 percent. There are 13 LCY Central Committee members, 7.9 percent, who are 30 or younger, 47 members, or 28.9 percent, are between 31 and 50; 16 members, or 9.8 percent, are between 51 and 55; and 87 members, or 53.4 percent, are 56 or older.

A total of 15.3 percent of the LCY Central Committee members were admitted to the League of Communists before 1940, 35.6 percent between 1941 and 1944, and 80 members, or 49.1 percent, after 1945. A total of 58.3 percent of the LCY Central Committee members are (?veterans) of the national war of liberation; 39.3 percent have certificates of service in the partisan forces in 1941.

The Commission for the Verification of Elections of the LCY Organs did not receive one single objection in connection with the election and verification of the election of the LCY members. The commission proposes that the 12th congress: First, verify the election of 158 members of the LCY Central Committee -- out of whom 19 were elected at each of the congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics, 14 were elected at the conference of the League of Communists of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and 15 each were elected at the conferences of the League of Communists of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; second, verify the election of 15 members of the Commission for Statutory Questions of the LCY, out of whom 2 each were elected at the congresses of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics and 1 each at the conferences of the League of Communists of the socialist autonomous provinces and the conference of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; and third, verify the election of 6 members of the LCY supervisory commission who were elected at the congress of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics.

The delegates of the 12th LCY Congress have received the list of members of the Central Committee, the Commission for Statutory Questions and the Supervisory Commission with the basic biographical details.

The Commission for the Verification of Election of the Members of the LCY organs proposes that the congress adopt this report. [applause].

HAMDIJA POZDERAC SPEAKS AT MOUNT KOZARA 4 JULY

LD041600 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Mrakovic, 4 Jul (TANJUG) -- Speaking at a grand public rally on Mount Kozara to mark the 40th anniversary of the Krajina brigades, the partisan air force and the battle on Mount Kozara, Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said, in part:

"The world had never before seen such mass heroism on the part of soldiers and people, whose joint assaults could not be withstood even by the iron encirclement of troops armed to the teeth, despite the great sacrifices which had to be made in that hard struggle. The people and fighting men of Kozara wrote in blood and with their very lives, in the true sense of the word, the most stirring pages of our history and created an epic such as are rare in the history of mankind as a whole."

The sons and daughters of all the nations and nationalities of our country fought in the ranks of those who put up all-people's resistance here. The Kozara epic is also, therefore, the symbol and guiding light of their common feelings which came to expression in the common sacrifices, mingled with the blood of all our nations which drenched Kozara. Kozara represents in this sense the common grave of revolutionaries and patriots -- Serbians, Croatians, Muslims and others -- and is at the same time the source of the common aspirations for that vision of society for which they gave their lives to be realized in the way in which they did it: in a fraternal embrace. Looking death in the eye here, on Kozara, the Serbian died in defense of the Croatian and Muslim, the Croatian died to defend the Muslim and the Serbian, the Muslim to defend the Serbian and Croatian; and this all for the sake of the common goal, that of freedom, brotherhood, unity, equality and a better life.

"Tito's message that 'brotherhood and unity is the pledge of our existence and of further successful development, the pledge of our future' must be constantly in evidence among us, must live among us. We have no alternative, nor can we have on our path of further construction of the socialist self-managing community.

"It is for this reason that we are gravely affected today by any attempt to undervalue and even scorn the achievements of the revolution, attempts such as we have come across recently not only deriving from outside enemies -- whose 'vocation' it is to harm and attack us, indeed -- but also from within the country. For the name of those who gave their lives on Kozara and all the other battlefields of the revolution, those 1.7 million who were killed or perished, we cannot, we must not, we will not permit anyone to tamper with the achievements of our liberation struggle.

"We send word from this place, from this shrine of the revolution, that those who knew how to make history will also know how to defend its value and achievements from all attacks of whatever kind, no matter whence they come, and will, together with the people, give the right answer to those who try to falsify that history, attack its achievements and individual personalities, in particular the work of Tito, and who attempt to devalue everything that has been achieved in the revolution and in peace-time construction," Pozderac said.

"It is essential to step up considerably more the issue of political, material and moral accountability of every individual and every organization for consistent implementation of the established tasks of stabilization; that is, it should be known quite specifically not only what should be done at what time, but also who is responsible for what.

"I stress this in particular because the present economic difficulties are the result not only of certain objective difficulties or unfavourable outside trends and influences upon our economy. The chief cause lies above all in our own weaknesses, in ourselves, in our errors and omissions, in the aspirations to satisfy personal interests at the expense of social interests, and so forth. Not infrequently, therefore, do we come across many 'legal' abuses of social property and irrational use of social means for which no one is accountable, but as a result of which society suffers grave material consequences.

"We can successfully resolve the present contradictions, difficulties and conflicts in the development of our self-managing society on one condition -- that the League of Communists and other subjective forces carry out consistently their role as an internal cohesive force, stimulate and strengthen all other creative forces of society and the self-managing consciousness of millions of working people, open up prospects and offer solutions. I stress this especially because the feeling for specific work is being lost in the League of Communists and in the other subjective forces of society. Verbosity and formalism are in evidence. That phrase-mongering, where concepts have lost their true meaning and content, is killing us; it accomplishes the relevant communication only within political circles. Such a political language is becoming incomprehensible to workers and the widest masses of the people. It must thus be transformed even further into a langauge of specific practice, into a language of life which everyone understands," the president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee stressed.

Pozderac continued by touching on the recent instances -- instances which are becoming increasingly marked -- of increased activity on the part of various nationalists and other hostile forces attempting to infiltrate our social systems' ideas which are in contradiction with self-management, ideas which we have discarded long ago.

"All those who do not wish us well, all those who are opposed to our socialist self-managing development will always try to play that card. For nationalism has always been the class enemy's main trump card and chief strategy, and remains such. This we have learned, too, from the experience of the not too distant past, particularly from the conflicts which our party went through at the end of the 1960's and early 1970's. It has also been unambiguously confirmed by the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo.

Every nationalism, in whatever form and in connection with whatever nations and nationalities, is the greatest enemy of brotherhood, unity and equality in our Yugoslav community. There can be no dilemma here. Thus one cannot speak of less dangerous nationalism or good-natured nationalism, concepts which still exist. Every nationalism is selective and goes to extremes in its blindness, has no limits, for its aim is not only to ensure the domination of its own nation and the bringing to life of its myths, but also, above all, the subjugation of others and hegemony over other nations and peoples. We must bear all this in mind. And we must be uncompromising toward every nationalism and chauvinism, whether it be Moslem, Serbian, Croat, Montenegrin, Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian or any other. For nationalism and national hatred is the greatest evil for our existence, peace and creative development.

When we speak of the struggle against nationalism and chauvinism, however, we must define and draw a line between nationalism and the need for further national affirmation of each nation and nationality taken separately and all of them together. In the case of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, too, we must differentiate between Albanian nationalism and irredentism and the need for further affirmation of the Albanian nationality and that of all other nations and nationalities living in Kosovo. This is the alpha and omega of our existence, our socialist togetherness, our path to the future following Tito's footsteps.

We must not, therefore, confuse patriotism, love for the homeland and desires for one's own national emancipation with nationalism, nor unitarism with unity, nor internationalism with the denial of national characteristics. The struggle for unity and Yugoslavhood, in the sense of belonging to a Yugoslav community of equal nations, cannot be made out to be an attempt to bring to life unitarist concepts of organizing society. In the same way, however, the struggle to affirm the role and responsibility of the republics and provinces and to ensure that they take a greater part in making decisions on all vital issues at the level of the federation, as well as making them more accountable for the operation of the federal institutions -- cannot constitute bringing separatism to life nor lead to the weakening and splitting up of our Yugoslav community. It is necessary to make these differentiations because in our multinational community they have their own ideo-political and class-social dimensions,' Pozderac said.

In conclusion, speaking about the discussion over why an increase has come about in the number of our citizens declaring themselves to be Yugoslavs, Hamjija Pozherac said:

"If Yugoslavhood is what binds us together in heterogeneity, if it gives expression to the patriotism and the spirit of mutual linkage and strengthening of our socialist community, then such Yugoslavhood must be further consolidated and developed, while in no way hampering or confusing the direct choice of belonging to one's own nation. There is no question, therefore, nor can there be, of Yugoslavhood in the unitarist sense, in the sense of creating some new Yugoslav nation or supra-nation [nadnacija] which denies nations or attempts to diminish their historical role. What is involved is that in our socialist self-managing society there is a constantly deepening awareness of the mutual links and of the life-purpose of all our nations and nationalities; of the need for this to remain such; and of the fact that the consolidation of the Yugoslav community is the affair of all of them and is imperative for our existence.

One must really ask openly whose business it is if someone declares himself to be a Yugoslav without specifying his nationality. This is the inviolable right of every individual and everyone may freely declare himself to be what he wants and desires. This can cause anxiety only to those who do not understand or do not want to understand the meaning and essence of Tito's Yugoslavia and of our community, the goal of which has always been, and remains, the free existence and development of every nation and every nationality in brotherhood, unity and equality. This can bother only the nationalists, primarily those of a separatist hue.

In the same way, however, we must openly pose the question of the meaning of those demands for a Yugoslav nation to be created in place of the existing nations, one in which the existing nations would be assimilated. These were always the demands of the unitarists, and are so today, regardless of whom they were citing.

Accordingly, declaration such as Yugoslavs and Yugoslavhood should in our conditions not be regarded as some sort of national or supra-national category. It is an expression of our existence, an expression of the spirit of our patriotism and togetherness which cannot and must not have any barriers. It expresses the belonging to the Yugoslav community of equal nations and nationalities. In this context we are all Yugoslavs," Hamdija Pozderac said, among other things, at the grand public rally on Mount Kozara.

NIN INTERVIEWS KOSOVO LC PRESIDENT HASANI

AU051655 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1643 27 Jun 82 pp 10-14

[Slobodanka Ast and Milan Milosevic report on interview with Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, granted exclusively to NIN in Grmija, near Pristina, on "Saturday" -- no precise date given]

[Excerpts] Sinan Hasani, veteran, writer of eight novels, intellectual in politics, aged 60, makes a reliable and sound impression. He speaks slowly with great pauses between words but in a concentrated manner and patiently, and he is not disturbed by interruptions made by people to whom he is talking. We talked to him in Grmija near Pristina on Saturday, after a meeting which was not without sparks.

Our talk with Hasani lasted nearly 5 hours and, together with the preceding meetings, it lasted 10 hours without any interruption. During these 10 hours he did not change either his tone nor calm rhythm. At the end of the talk, without showing any signs of tiredness, he merely said: "I hope that you will be able to make something of this." And then he left -- for a new meeting.

Minimizing and Magnifying

[Question] What is the situation like in the province now?

[Answer] I believe that our 15 months of activity have yielded encouraging results and that these results represent a good basis for further waging the struggle. We do not think that everything that the counterrevolution has left behind has been removed and that excesses are ruled out. However, we believe that we are capable of successfully opposing any possible excesses of normal life and work.

[Question] On the basis of which facts does Sinan Hasani build his basically optimistic diagnosis?

[Answer] Primarily on the fact that last year the rate of production growth was for the first time according to the plan, that, despite the unfavorable situation, peasants had sown 98 percent of land, that the schooling of 400,000 schoolchildren and students was going on normally, that there were successful demonstrations of a political nature and that there was a high turnout at the elections: "People voted for the proposed lists, for all nations equally. This was a kind of referendum which shows the mood in favor of a continuous struggle for brotherhood and unity, self-management, equality -- for Tito's road. The welcome accorded to the youth relay race this year was magnificent, hundreds of thousands of people participated in welcoming and seeing off the relay race, while at a time we feared every mass rally, Hasani says.

In Hasani's view, two equally unacceptable phenomena are noticeable in the reaction to the still very complex situation in Kosovo:

Among the Albanian cadres things are frequently minimized: "What has happened has happened." Why should we create problems when none exist?" or, on the other hand, from the ranks of Serbs and Montenegrins things are exaggerated. The situation is portrayed even blacker than it actually is, claiming that here in Kosovo there are no sound forces, that everything that is being done in Kosovo is somewhat uncertain, that it was a mistake to embark on democratization, self-management, that the cadres here have no strength, that they are not quite clear....

It is only natural that there are differences in approaching problems, approaches as regards Kosovo are different both in Serbia and in Yugoslavia. This should not disturb us, nor should it alarm us, since after all from these differences a common stand is created. However, I believe that what is involved here are not different views on how to approach the matter, but rather a stubborn insistence on one's own positions, irrespective of whether one is right or not.

The information media, which have contributed much to perceiving problems, have also been caught in this circle. I believe that we should take our troubles as they are and not create from one trouble ten.

Otherwise, Hasani believes that the murder in Samodreva which was condemned en masse in all circles should not have been presented to the public so as to ignite nationalism. There have also been cases when Albanians have been killed but we did not intentionally want to dramatize such cases and to give them publicity, he says.

The Enemy's Backbone Has Been Broken

[Question] Views exist that there has been an insufficient insistence on responsibility because, as Ali Sukrija recently said, "The glass has constantly been removed from the table so that no one would break it" and to halt open hostile activities. To what extent was this struggle successful? You have recently said that the enemy's backbone had been broken?

[Answer] We have arrested some leaders, while others succeeded in escaping abroad. A part of the irredentist leadership is in the hands of our organs and I believe that they will be taken to court soon.

We realize that this enemy manages to adapt itself, knows how to regenerate itself and the question is always arising as to whether we have completely succeeded in really penetrating to the organizer. Considerable evidence indicates that the enemy's head is very frequently in Tirana. Among other things, the ideological-political platform of the individual groups, such as the group of Marxist-Leninist Kosovo people and the "red front," shows that this is true. In the last resort, these groups have been conceived in these counterintelligence services.

Nevertheless, when everything is added up and subtracted, it can be seen that all this is primarily the work of the internal enemy here in the province.

[Question] Who has financed the enemy organizations and activities?

[Answer] I cannot provide complete information about that. They did collect membership fees. But on the other hand there is some firm evidence that the intelligence services were very interested and even though they might have provided no financial assistance, they were very generous with various materials, various books, propaganda...

[Question] As you have said recently, these organizations have partly penetrated the League of Communists. Several scores of members of the League of Communists were discovered in these organizations and among them there were even some aktivists. Were any members of the organs of authority among the irredentists?

[Answer] There was a militiaman who worked in the operational service in Pristina; his name is Abdulah Prepastica. It was in his house that the Marxist-Leninist party of Albanians was formed, and the original copies of the program, statute and directives were found in his house. There were a few more people who were directly connected with these organizations. For instance, one of them was Uksin Hoti who worked in the foreign affairs section of the Kosovo Assembly. The social and political background of these individuals shows that they -- that is, at least these organizers among them -- come most frequently from Ballist families which have continuously worked against Yugoslavia. If we consider the case of one of the arrested persons, Ali Demi, who was a postgraduate student, we see that his father was killed in the revolution, that one of his uncles on his father's side is a political Ballist emigre in Turkey and another uncle is in Germany. And he himself has now become a Marxist-Leninist. There are quite a few examples of this kind. This shows how a transition is made from one organization and ideology into another. This does not imply that a number of these individuals involved, including secondary schoolchildren from honest families, were not misled. As regards their social background, they come mostly from among the intelligentsia: They are professors, doctors of science and a number of students and secondary schoolchildren.

[Question] You have mentioned that some of the organizers have fled abroad.

[Answer] Our political emigre groups are now intensively working among our people employed abroad. This problem is quite open. In the present situation, when we applied pressure to the enemy within the country, a channel to Albania opened and some 40 to 50 young people fled to Albania. Prepastica, together with two or three other individuals, fled to Turkey and some others fled to West Germany. Among them there is also a certain number of Rilindija journalists.

New Name and Old Substance

[Question] Is it possible now to say something more about the ideological and political strategy of these groups?

[Answer] All analyses show that all this is in fact a continuation of the reactionary profascist ideology. However, the enemy skillfully and perfidiously seized the leftists' phraseology to win over the young people. The classic organization was called the National Democratic Organization of Albanians. It was profascist, it acted as an organized force of the overthrown regime and its idea was to create a greater Albania.

Later during the conflict with the Cominform, this suited Albania's leadership, and it suited these nationalists now to give all that an appearance with leftist slogans and to create an illusion of leftist organizations. This is the entire wisdom of an irredentism which wanted to turn history back one century. This is in fact only a new name whereas the substance is old.

The AWP [Albanian Workers' Party] has penetrated many Ballist and Zogist organizations. "Rallying the Albanians" was the slogan of penetration in these organizations. During the war, one of the evildoers in the field somewhere in the area of Pec and Decani was a certain Ali Pozari. He committed crimes in Kosovo and Albania. But, when the centennial of the Prizren league was celebrated in Albania, Pozari appeared at the side of Enver Hoxha!

[Question] Specifically, what did they want to achieve in Kosovo?

[Answer] To rally all Albanians and form an Albanian party here. The theses of this party stipulate that the party has a central committee and regional committees in Macedonia and Montenegro, that it is within the framework of Yugoslavia but that the Yugoslav center has only a corresponding function, that the party has its own independent policy, that it cooperates with the AWP in this respect and that it cooperates with the so-called "progressive movements," which means with the so-called Marxist-Leninist groups of Enver's type in the world.

According to them, the Republic of Kosovo would introduce and implement "the dictatorship of the proletariat" because our system does not suit them; it is claimed that this system has led to a crisis in the society. According to their plans, that republic would be formed as a state. Their goal was to have their own army, the so-called "red army." They were announcing that they would implement what Albania is drastically implementing: total collectivization of the village, struggle against religion, centralist planning of production and "full employment" in the way in which Albania and other countries of the [socialist] camp [Lager] are solving that. This is the program of the Marxist-Leninist party of Albanians in Yugoslavia which opened the door to a secession from Yugoslavia. Other groups, such as the group of Albanian Marxists-Leninists and the "red front," advocated in their programs a direct secession of Kosovo and other regions populated by the Albanians from Yugoslavia and their annexation to Albania.

The irredentists received as much support from Albania as they did from the extremist emigre groups. Their cooperation with the Ustashas and, in some cases, even with the Chetniks has been noted.

The slogan about an ethnically pure Kosovo was connected with their goals and an entire ideology was created claiming that the Serbs and Montenegrins have not lived here or that there were very few of them.

On the other hand, there were leaflets and slogans claiming that they really have nothing against the Serbs and Montenegrins but that they only oppose the greater Serbian chauvinism, and invoking the "internationalist obligation" of the Serbs and Montenegrins to support the "just struggle of the Albanians." And this was demanded by those who follow Enver's ideology and the ideology of Leka Zog and the Ballist organization. In some cases that is the Third Prizren League and in others the "legality." They are organized in various forms. For instance, there is an organization which is called "agricultural worker." They all made their appeals and all that was not only far from being a naive undertaking but was a well-conceived action aimed at breaking up Yugoslavia.

[Question] The irredentists are evidently changing their tactics, demands and methods of activity.

[Answer] They are scaling down their ultimate goal and now they no longer emphasize the "rallying of Albanians" but only the slogan "Kosovo Republic." According to the information in our possession, the Albanian Intelligence Service is advising all these organizations to refrain from making maximum demands and to limit themselves to the Slogan "Kosovo republic." This is an indication of their adaptation. In addition to that, they have realized that it is difficult to carry out such actions as mass demonstrations. The time has passed when a certain confusion prevailed in the minds of people.

[Question] It seems that the enemy most skillfully exploited the confusion in the minds of people precisely in connection with the slogan "Kosovo republic...."

[Answer] Yes, the people were quite stunned. If you joined them for a little conversation, they often said: Well, what about this republic, is that really such a bad thing...? The people could not see the entirety of the front. For, the rallying of the Albanians immediately provokes a rallying of the Serbs, a rallying of the Croatians, that is briefly, it leads to a breakup of the Yugoslav community which we now have.

[Question] The reports about threats, fires and damages are also connected with the activities of the enemy.

[Answer] In the context of the struggle against the enemy today, it is difficult to separate these incidents from hostile intentions. It must be said that these seemingly trifling actions have become more frequent and, considering them all together, I cannot say that they assume the form of classic terrorism but they obviously are related to it. There have been threats, often vulgar, against the Serbian, Montenegrin and Albanian aktivists, when force fails someone. Then he is no longer selective in his means. We have decided to wage a hard struggle to eliminate the enemy in this sphere also.

Artificial Confrontations

[Question] Recently you had a discussion with the veterans of the Kosovo brigades who live in Belgrade. The public has the impression that some serious disputes have broken out in this connection.

[Answer] We have decided to sit down together and avoid artificial confrontations. To overcome these disagreements, it is not enough to say: "It happened and it has passed, now let us go on." We must say what is not good. For instance, some papers we have received claimed also the following among other things: Never in their history have the Serbian and Montenegrin people in Kosovo felt as threatened as they feel threatened by the Albanian counterrevolution now. This is really not the way to speak and it cannot be said that the counterrevolution in Kosovo was Albanian counterrevolution. Such statements are politically unacceptable, harmful and irresponsible. This counterrevolution was a counterrevolution of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists. This counterrevolution has struck the Albanian people also.

Confidence In Authority

One part of the interview for NIN dealt with the topic of rehabilitation. The fact is that recently demands have been made to rehabilitate several individuals who, 10 years ago, came into conflict with the provincial leadership because they called attention to the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. Refraining from commenting on any specific cases, Sinan Hasani says that no extensive discussions about that have been held but that he has the impression that, behind the individual rehabilitation attempts, there is really a tendency to question the entire post-Brioni [fourth plenum of the LCY Central Committee on 1 July 1966] period.

[Question] What has been done to restore the confidence of the people -- the Serbs and Montenegrins who have been especially affected by all this, but also the Albanians -- in the institutions of authority?

[Answer] In this connection, there are shortcomings of various kinds. I have no reason to claim that mistrust is a widespread phenonemon among the people. As you know, the old leadership has been rejected. We have brought some 1,200 to 1,500 new people into the service of internal affairs and thus it is only now that, in relation to its population, Kosovo has reached the Yugoslav average also in this field.

Perhaps because of their insufficient organization, the internal affairs organs have not been sufficiently effective recently especially as regards the measures that should be taken against those who upset intranational relations or attack Serbs and Montenegrins. He [Hasani] says that the reason for that is perhaps also in the fact that many forces have been thrown into action to suppress the hostile organizations and prevent and suppress demonstrations:

We are now taking a turn. My impression is that those who are guilty of disorders are being uncovered more quickly and that the necessary measures are being taken. Recently, we held a consultative meeting with presidents of the communal committees. We decided that, in every community, we would condemn anyone guilty of causing disorder and not allow, as happened in the past, that after his punishment villagers would come to his house and ask him: "How was it, were you able...." This kind of approach created an impression that the person concerned enjoys wide social support. We also demand that, wherever graves are desecrated, forests are set on fire or any other damage is caused, the village is obliged to compensate for the damage and, naturally, uncover and condemn the perpetrator involved.

Return To Traditions

[Question] In some way this is a revival of traditional ethics.

[Answer] The patriarchal way of life which we are abandoning had among other things also its good sides. The "elite" which heads the irredentist movement really is anarchistically inclined. It laughs at these traditional values and says: Religion is nothing and morals are nothing, only to be able to impose its own views. The irredentists have also tried to appropriate for themselves the spiritual values of the people, to appropriate the past, the individual writers, symbols and flags. They have made great efforts to appropriate and exploit all that and present us communists as anational. In some instances they even appropriated some songs, which we sang during the national liberation struggle, to rally the people around them. For instance, one of these songs was "I Gave You My Word, Kosovo, That I Would Give My Life For You..." which we sang during the liberation struggle. The enemy deliberately tried to impoverish us, to bare us. And if we add to this also some articles which question the individual historical personalities and phenomena, then we have new disagreements. I have advocated that we should not renounce these symbols of ours, that we should recapture them from the enemy and not allow the enemy to desecrate them.

[The following passage in brackets appears boxed in within the body of the interview]

[Economy]

["We began this year with total losses of over 300 billion old dinars. At one time, we were compelled to interrupt the process of industrial production and grant a leave of 15 to 20 days; but now the situation is nevertheless such that the rate of growth is being achieved by about 60 to 65 percent. Naturally, we have serious difficulties. Most of them are of a subjective nature. However, this year the difficulties have been even more strongly pronounced because of the shortage of producer goods which is characteristic of the entire country.

["Our problems are to some extent due to the fact that Kosovo's development is linked to the policy of development of undeveloped regions. According to the law, the flow of funds to Kosovo should follow the rule that 50 percent of these funds are to be invested directly and another 50 percent through the pooling of resources. I do not know whether the situation has changed in recent days but the fact is that, last year, Kosovo failed to receive some 600 billion old dinars through the association of labor. And yet, 3 or 4 years ago, the view was adopted that every republic and province would each build one project in Kosovo every year. Thus far we have had only two such projects and they are tied to using the resources of the province's fund."]

'Reaction' Letter Critical

AU062036 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1644 4 Jul 82 p 2

[From the "Reactions" column: Letter to NIN from Momcilo Djukica, Belgrade, entitled "Why Is There No Rehabilitation?"]

[Text] In the interview with Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, which was published in NIN on 27 June this year, a question was asked about the demand for rehabilitating several people who, 10 years ago, came into conflict with the provincial leadership because they called attention to the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. According to the report by your correspondents, Sinan Hasani, refraining from commenting on any specific cases, said that no extensive discussions about that have been held but that he has the impression that, behind the individual rehabilitation attempts, there is really a tendency to question the entire post-Brioni [fourth plenum of the LCY Central Committee on 1 July 1966] period.

Frankly speaking, this answer did not please me and it can be seriously criticized. Here is why:

It was normal to expect that, answereing a clearly formulated question by the NIN correspondent, the first man of the League of Communists of Kosovo would have informed the public on how the appropriate measures have already been taken to rehabilitate the individual people who, in their time, courageously stated the whole truth about the forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province and were, for that reason alone, expelled from the League of Communists or persecuted in other ways. But, instead of that, we learn that virtually nothing has been done about this issue and this information is accompanied by a suspicion questioning the rehabilitation. Thus we continue to have a paradoxical situation in Kosovo. The numerous officials of the former corrosion-ridden leadership of Kosovo as well as those other officials outside Kosovo who, with their wrong policy, created the scope for the brutal counterrevolutionary escalation of the Albanian irredentism and nationalism aimed at undermining the Yugoslav constitutional system, which caused enormous irreparable damages of all kinds, have managed to escape the party penalties or have received party penalties but have remained party members and some of them have even been appointed to new high party or other positions in Kosovo, in the republic and in the federation; and those who put their party loyalty and their human dignity before any support for what should be condemned, before their careers and their standing in the cadre lists and before many other things which are incompatible with the socialist morals, continue to bear the blemish of being nationalists, troublemakers and the like, a blemish which they have not deserved in any way.

Comrade Hasani, this is a real disgrace which is all the greater in view of the fact that, during the period of a year and several months, it has not been possible to determine which individuals should be and which should not be rehabilitated. It seems to me that the necessary good will has been lacking and that someone's awareness has failed.

The existence of the League of Communists and the building of socialism and of everything beautiful that socialism brings has a purpose only if all that is done for man. If man is forgotten in this connection, then all that has no value. This is one of the first elements of knowledge which we learned in the party but which we are unfortunately forgetting because of the numerous subjective shortcomings and, most frequently, because of opportunism.

KOSOVO UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

AU031516 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Summary] The [Kosovo] Provincial Social Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy, meeting today under the chairmanship of Bahri Oruci, examined current employeemnt problems in Kosovo in relation to the fulfillment of the medium-term plan for the development of production.

"Despite given results in the field of employment, it was stated at the meeting, unemployment in Kosovo is still rising. The number of people unemployed and the length of waiting time for youths and professional cadres seeking employment is growing. This is further exacerbating the economic and social aspect of the unemployment problem in all environments."

In addition to objective circumstances, the unfavorable professional structure and territorial distribution of the unemployed are also making the problem more difficult. Mistakes are apparent in cadres planning and the educational policy, while the utilization of production capacities is also insufficient. In addition, the development of small economies is also being delayed in the social and personal sector, a lack of responsibility is being felt in the implementation of the approved policy and there is alo disregard for juridical and self-management rules in this field.

FATAL INCIDENT INVOLVING ALBANIAN, SERB REPORTED

AU031920 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Summary] Subsequently to the beating-up case [date not given] ending in the slaying of Miodrag Saric by his neighbor (Ded Krasniqi) in the Mece village in the commune of Gjakova (Djakovica), ideopolitical activities have taken place to condemn this criminal act and to adopt new measures. "A joint meeting was held of the Municipal Committee for People's Defense and Social Self-Defense, the Presidency of the LC Municipal Committee of Gjakova (Djakovica) and the Presidency of the SAWP organization, which assessed the political and security situation created by this incident in the (Sermjan) community."

Regardless of the motives and circumstances, this incident is being viewed as a criminal act harming good human and intranational relations as well as coexistence in this community and elsewhere. "A decision was taken to hold a SAWP meeting in the village of Mece and other villages of the (Sermjan) area, in which citizens will be correctly informed about the incident, and measures will be adopted to care for the family of the victim and to calm the situation. A meeting of the action conference of the League of Communists of the Community of (Sermjan) will be held this evening at which the communists will agree on further concrete actions to stabilize the situation in this community. All basic organizations of the League of Communists in the commune will be informed about the incident."

Local Meetings Denounce Act

AU041932 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Summary] The Mece village SAWP and the LCY Action Conference of the local community held meetings last night to denounce the act which ended in the killing of Miodrag Saric by (Ded Krasniqi) in Mece village in the commune of Gjakova (Djakovica) and take relevant measures. The citizens were correctly informed about this incident, and the meetings also determined further tasks for the stabilization of the situation in this area. The inhabitants of the Crmjan area expressed their condolences to Saric's family and took part in his funeral. All Gjakova LCY base organizations will be informed about this tragic incident.

SAWP MUNICIPAL GROUPS VIEW KOSOVO STABILITY

LD022146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 2 Jul (TANJUG) -- The first and basic task of Kosovo Socialist Alliance organs and organizations following the 12th LCY Congress is to start a mass ideopolitical action aimed at carrying out the standpoints and conclusions of the top party gathering.

Such activity must start immediately in Kosova as well, and must not cease for one moment, for it is essential to be fully involved in the further stabilization of the political and economic situation in the province. This is the essence of today's discussion with presidents of SAWP municipal conferences, held at the socialist alliance provincial conference building under the chairmanship of Bajram Seljami.

It was agreed that all activists must immediately go into the field and hold direct and open discussions with working people and citizens, in particular with young people, with a view to exposing completely the aims of hostile activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and all other types of nationalism. It was emphasized that young people need to have explained to them the essence and dark aims of the enemy. The serious consequences of emigration by Serbs and Montenegrins must be pointed out to them, and they must be told about the advantages of our socialist self-management system. At the same time the socialist alliance must organize wide-ranging activity aimed at carrying out the tasks of economic stabilization in the province.

SERBIA, KOSOVO TO RECONSTRUCT PEC PATRIARCHATE

AU022054 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 82 p 4

[D.S. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun -- To remove the consequences of last year's fire and to reconstruct the residence of the Pec Patriarchate, the republic should, according to the proposal of the Serbian Executive Council, approve assistance of 3.5 million dinars from its standing reserves.

The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will allocate the same sum from its budget. According to the estimate, 24.72 million dinars are necessary to carry out all work on repairing and reconstructing the residence. This means that some 17.7 million dinars are still missing. At its session today, the Serbian Executive Council concluded that the pertinent republican and provincial organs should -- as part of the preparation of the documents for the common and general needs for 1983 -- find and propose solutions for finding the remainder of the necessary funds.

The organization for carrying out work on reconstructing the residence will be left to the Serbian Orthodox Church to which the funds will be transferred for this purpose. Otherwise, the plan for reconstructing the Pec patriarchate has been completed, while funds for restoring and protecting the monastery's paintings and documents were given last year by the republican and the provincial communities for culture (5.8 million dinars by the republic community and 4.5 million by the provincial community).

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA SAWP PRESIDENT -- Novi Sad, 1 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its first session, the newly elected Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina elected Vasa Milic as president with a 1-year mandate, Milan Teofanov as secretary with a 2-year mandate and Jelena Cupurdija as president of the Conference for the Social Position and Activity of Women. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 1 Jul 82 LD]

COOPERATION WITH PRC -- A PRC economic delegation, which is visiting Yugoslavia as a guest of the Yugoslav economic chamber, yesterday visited the Sisak steel mill metallurgical combine, one of the largest exporters to the PRC. On this occasion, an agreement was signed on this year's exports of welded and seamless pipes worth $4.5 million. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 82 p 4 AU]

NOVA MAKEDONIJA EDITOR -- Skopje, 11 June -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia today appointed Radoslav Ognjanovski chief and responsible editor of NOVA MAKEDONIJA. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jun 82 p 3 AU]